

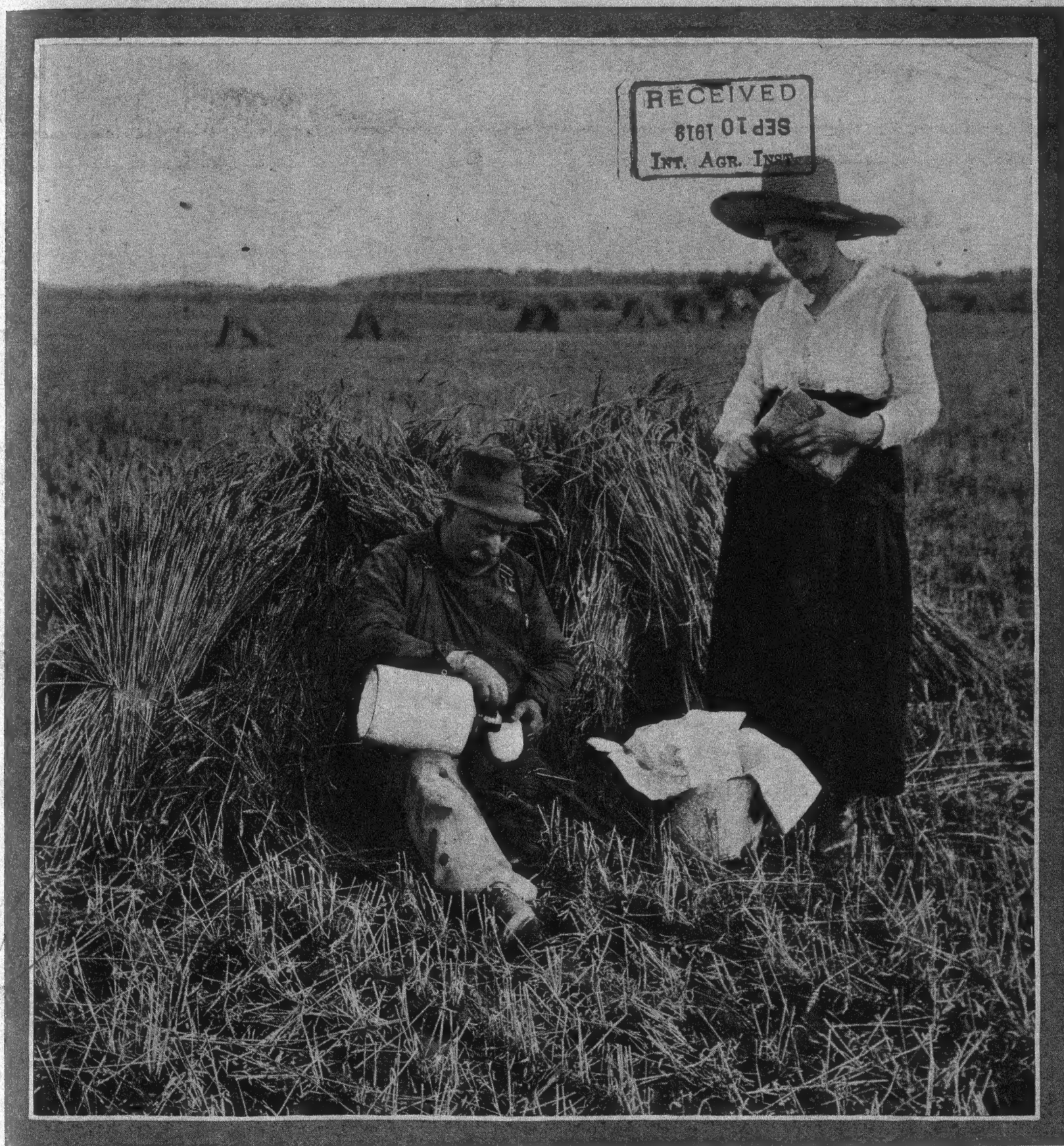
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

September 3, 1919

\$1.50 per Year

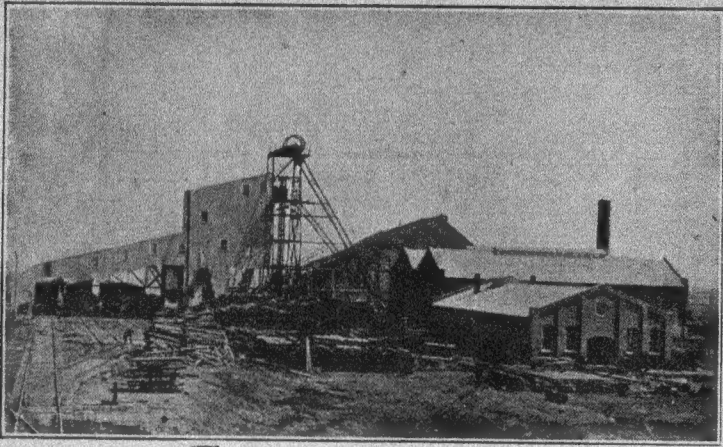


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*The Mines Branch*



### A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled with placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

### A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN**, Editor and Manager.  
Associate Editors: **W. J. HEALY**, **E. D. COLQUETTE**, **JOHN W. WARD**, **P. M. ABEL** and **MARY P. McCALLUM**.  
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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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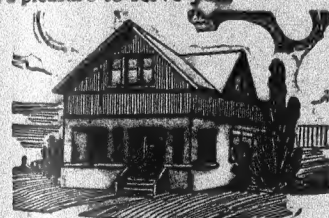
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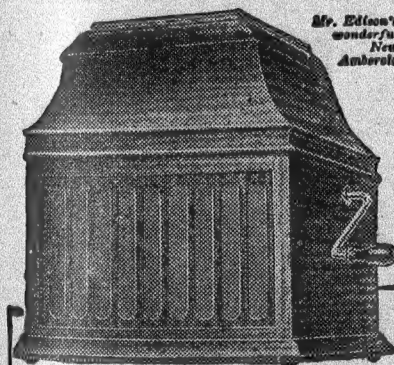
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Ontario is fast shedding her political shackles. The progress of the farmers' movement in the old province is one of the most hopeful signs of the political times. If you haven't been down there lately to personally see how the farmers are getting into line behind their own political band wagon read "Martin's" letter to his old friend in the West, on page 7. If you have been down and have caught the new spirit that is stirring you will need no urging to read it.

The irrigation question is a very live one in Southern Alberta and South-eastern Saskatchewan just now. As the financing of the various projects that are under consideration will bring up for consideration the matter of provincial or Dominion guarantee of bonds, it is a question which will demand the sympathetic attention of those who live where irrigation is not, and never will be, practised. The whole subject, from practical irrigation farming to the organization and financial questions involved, will be treated in the series of articles now running in The Guide.

**W. F. Stephen**, who contributes Ayrshire Families in Canada in this issue, is well known to admirers of the great Scotch dairy breed, as secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. "Our favorites," as he affectionately calls the breed of cattle to the furtherance of whose interests he devotes his energies, have no abler champion than Mr. Stephen.

The Political Pot is boiling in Saskatchewan, and these are busy days for the men chosen to carry on the work of organizing the supporters of "the new National Policy" in that province. There is a full report in this issue of the recent meeting of the As-

siniboia constituency committee held in Carlyle, the meeting of the provincial executive in Regina on the following day, the public meeting held at Creelman, and a second meeting of the Assiniboia constituency executive at Carlyle. Assiniboia is the constituency which has been left so long unrepresented in parliament, its former member, John G. Turriff, having been made a senator. Arrangements have been made for a convention to be held in Carlyle, on September 25, to nominate a "new National Policy" candidate for the representation of that constituency.

Organized Labor, as is pointed out in an article by D. W. Buchanan, in this issue of The Guide, has suffered from its lack of reasonable representation in legislative bodies. While trades unionism, says Mr. Buchanan, has been necessary in the past on that account, it is questionable, he adds, whether many advantages gained by labor, which are attributed to the action of the unions, could not have been secured by political and educative methods. He presents a strong argument for political action and for co-operation by organized labor with the organized farmers.

A book worth reading is Wake Up, Canada, which is reviewed in this issue on page 37. Our readers may not agree with all of the author's statements, but it is a book which will at least stimulate thought.

Home-made Pickles is the seasonal subject dealt with this week by the Country Cook. The article deals with the making of different varieties of pickles. Some important points to keep in mind while pickling are also given.

## Mutual Harvest Help

### HELP WANTED

**Wilmot Roach**, Douglaston, Sask., wants two men for threshing, about September 1, at \$75 for month or \$4.00 a day for driving stook team.

**M. Alsager**, Leighton, Alta., wants married couple to care for registered Hereford cattle. Apply, stating age, nationality and salary expected.

**H. H. Mackee**, Minnola, Man., wants an experienced man for two months at \$75, or would take married couple, provide separate house, fuel, potatoes and milk. Wages \$600.

**J. L. McKay**, Dauphin, Man., wants man to look after team and feed pigs, \$60 a month and board with work till next spring.

**Wm. Wantin**, Carrol, Man., wants a housekeeper during harvest. State wages wanted.

**Victor N. Squire**, Sceptre, Sask., wants single man, good with horses, to work on farm till freeze-up. Wages \$75.

**Fred T. Skinner**, Indian Head, Sask., wants capable housekeeper to take full charge of farm house for three months whilst owner's wife is in England.

### WANT WORK

**Mrs. Edith Peterson**, Zetland, Alta., wants position as cook for threshing or construction outfit where good salary can be earned. Crop failure at home. Husband could come later.

**Edw. H. Johnson**, Box 59, Zealandia, Sask., would like a job with 15-30 tractor or as engineer on gas or oil engine.

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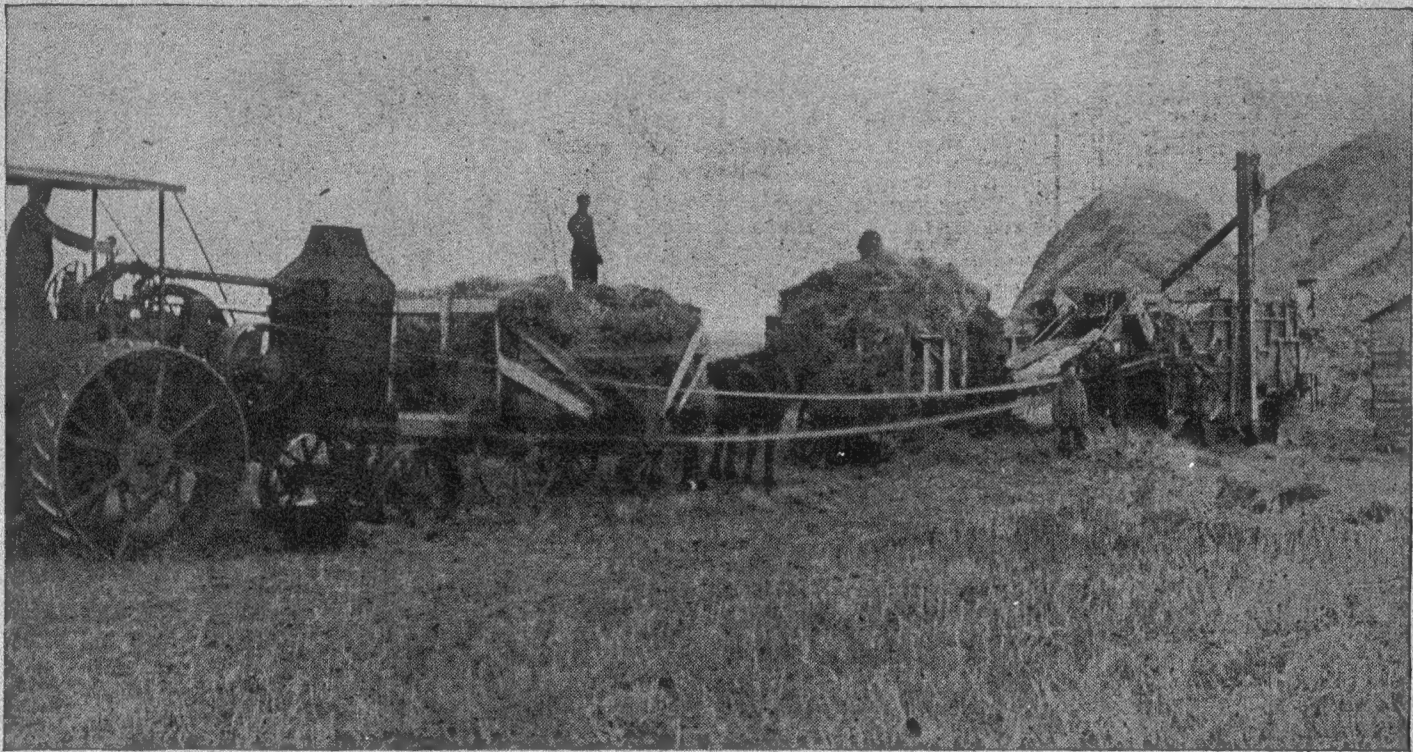
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# The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 3, 1919

## Organized Farmers in Politics

The political movement of the organized farmers is going forward in a manner which is filling the souls of the old-line party politicians with rapidly increasing concern and alarm. The article, *The Ontario Farmer in Politics*, in this issue of *The Guide*, tells how in that Province as in all other Provinces where the farmers are organized and have entered upon political action, real democracy is finding expression at their conventions, which are making new records as not only the most democratic and representative constituency conventions yet held for the purpose of choosing candidates, but also the most largely attended. Already the U.F.O. candidates make up a substantial body of men of sturdy character, who can be trusted to be true to the principles they stand for, not in the interests of any one class but for the good of all.

Among the conventions in Ontario held since the article above mentioned was written has been the convention for the constituency of Stormont-Glengarry, held at Alexandria and attended by more than five hundred farmers from all parts of that constituency. As at all other conventions of the organized farmers for political action, it was made manifest from the beginning that, as a report of the convention in the *Toronto Globe* expresses it, "party lines had been thrown to the winds." The proposal of the local executive of the Liberal party that the newly-chosen leader of that party, who as yet lacks a seat in Parliament, should not be opposed in Stormont-Glengarry by the organized farmers, was dealt with by the passing of a resolution "that this convention is opposed to the candidacy of Hon. Mackenzie King in this riding."

After the passing of that resolution, the secretary of the Liberal Association of Stormont-Glengarry asked for, and was given, permission to read a letter from Mr. King in which that gentleman declared that (to quote again the *Toronto Globe* report) "in view of the fact that the Farmers' Platform was in many respects similar to that of the Liberal party, he would not like to accept the candidacy if it would place the Liberal party in a position antagonistic to the farmers." The reader of the letter had made a speech about the Liberal platform, and then Simon J. Macdonald, of Monckland, president of the U.F.O. for that constituency, who presided at the convention, said that both the old political parties had deceived the farmers, and continued:—

Today we stand as independent electors, and we do not want to be bound by the sayings or doings of either party. If we were I would not be here, and I know others would not be. This convention is open for the by-election in the Federal House, and we intend to fight every election that comes across. The farmers here have nothing whatever to do with the aspirations of Mackenzie King as a representative of the farmers.

After that the convention got down to business and nominated J. W. Kennedy, of Apple Hill, as the U.F.O. standard-bearer in the Federal constituency, and D. A. Ross, of Martintown for the Provincial constituency. The spirit which animated that convention is the spirit which animates the whole political movement of the farmers in the West as in the East. The *Guide's* cartoon this week, over the page, indicates how alert the organized farmers are in safeguarding their political action from any sowing of tares among the good wheat.

## A Soldier of the Spirit

From points in all parts of the Prairie Provinces are coming letters which give expression to regret that Dr. Bland's removal to Toronto, and the claims of the work he has taken up there, have compelled him to discontinue his regular weekly articles in *The Guide*. His department, *The Deeper Life*, for eighteen months has been a well-spring of inspiration to many thousands of readers. Dr. Bland is a true soldier of the spirit. The *Guide* is sure that it speaks for scores of thousands when it says that he is to be loved for the enemies he has made, whose detraction of him as a preacher of ill-will finds such ready dissemination in newspapers of the East, which serve the privileged interests. Dr. Bland is no preacher of ill-will. On the contrary, in all that he says and does he is working earnestly to alter whatever ill-will there is, and the vastly greater mass of no-will, into good-will that will help forward the cause of economic and social justice.

## Humor or Economics?

Professor Stephen Leacock, of McGill University, once said that economists called him a humorist, and humorists called him an economist. The *Guide* cannot help wondering in which of these capacities he wrote an article which appeared recently in the *Montreal Star*. In this article he suggests that the principle of protection should be accepted by all parties in Canada and that the tariff should be framed by experts, after thorough investigation. He greatly deplores the fact that the tariff issue is bound to figure largely in Canadian politics for years to come, and wants Parliament and the people to forget that question and devote attention to other pressing problems, such as prohibition, housing, the annexation of the West Indies, etc.

Professor Leacock's reason for suggesting that the tariff issue should be dropped is that the discussion will cause selfish wrangling of rival interests. "The farmer," he says, "will call the manufacturer a crook. The manufacturer will class the farmer as a hog." It is a mistake, of course, to suppose that all manufacturers are believers in protection, but those who are will no doubt sympathize with Professor Leacock's sensibilities, and consent to have the question of protection dropped once and for all rather than allow his ears to be offended by an economic argument of that kind.

The farmers will say, "Let the battle proceed!" It may be that protection will always be an issue in Canadian politics; it certainly will remain an issue as long as we have a tariff which imposes taxes upon one portion of the community for the benefit of another. If Professor Leacock intended his article to be the last word on the subject, he was unfortunate in his remarks, for, after stating the demand of the farmers for the abolition of the duty on agricultural machinery and the cutting down of the British preferential duties to one-half of the general tariff, he says:—

The consequences to people other than the farmer are not considered. Whether these measures would blot out a long list of Canadian industries and leave the employees without work and the shareholders without dividends, the farmer does not propose to discuss. His aim is simply and frankly to make farming a still more profitable business than it is at present. If this ruins other people let them go out West and be baptized into salvation as hired men.

Protection is a burden not only upon the agricultural industry but upon manufac-

turing industries as well, and in advocating lower duties the farmers are convinced that they are standing for a truly national policy, which will be for the well-being of Canada as a whole.

But what Professor Leacock says about the farmers is mild compared with his remarks upon the attitude of the manufacturers. He says:—

Let it be noted, too, in all frankness, that this attitude has only too often in the past had its exact counterpart in the minds of many manufacturers. They wanted not merely protection, but plunder; not merely enough protection to offset cheap labor and the low cost of the foreign competitor, but an overplus of protection on top of this corresponding to a pure monopoly gain at the expense of the public.

The *Guide* might hesitate to use such language as this; but it is thus Professor Leacock expresses his opinion. There must be some truth in his article; and since he is the advocate of the protected interests, perhaps it is in the last-quoted paragraph that truth is to be found.

## Manufacturing in the West

Those who defend the protectionist system in Canada are fond of making sweeping assertions as to the ruin which free trade, or even a reduction in the present rates of duty, would bring to the manufacturing industries of Canada.

Compared with Great Britain, for instance, it is pointed out, Canada is a new country, her industries are younger, and manufacturing is on a smaller scale. It does not, however, necessarily follow that because this is so manufacturing could not be carried on profitably in this country without prices being artificially raised by tariff protection. All the comparisons that can be made between Canada and Great Britain or the United States apply between Western Canada and the East. If the manufacturers of Ontario need protection against those of England, surely Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta need protection against Ontario. How can a manufacturer in a prairie town expect to compete successfully against the comparatively huge concerns of Toronto and Hamilton, with their millions of capital, their lower rate of wages and their years of experience? But, as a matter of fact, manufacturing industries are growing faster in the Prairie Provinces than they are in the East. J. E. Walsh, general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at a meeting of the Alberta Industrial Congress, held at Calgary on August 13, gave figures showing the development of manufacturing in Western Canada, giving the number of establishments in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the amount of capital employed in the years from 1900 to 1917. The figures were:—

YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.
1900	429	\$ 9,229,561
1905	554	37,036,193
1910	902	84,479,837
1915	1,881	154,874,530
1917	4,082	197,475,107

Mr. Walsh also gave figures for the whole of Canada for the years 1900 and 1917, showing an increase in the number of establishments during the period, from 14,650 to 34,380, and an increase in the capital employed from \$446,916,437 to \$2,772,517,680. Reduced to percentages, this means that



while the manufacturing industries of Canada as a whole have increased in numbers by 134 per cent., and in capital by 520 per cent., the manufactures of the three Prairie Provinces have increased in number by 851 per cent., and in capital employed by 2,039 per cent.

If the infant industries of Western Canada can grow to such a wonderful extent in face of the competition of their older and richer rivals of the East, why should it be taken for granted that the manufacturing industries of the East would not continue to flourish even though exposed to stimulating competition from Great Britain and the United States?

### A Vanishing Food Supply

Time was when two of the greatest sources of food supply on this continent were the passenger pigeon and the buffalo. Is the salmon to follow them into extinction? Why do not the Industrial Reconstruction patriots do something about it? Twelve months ago the following appeared in Industrial Canada:

The destruction in 1913 of the salmon-spawning run in the Fraser River, by a rockslide from the Canadian Northern right-of-way, has proved to be the greatest disaster recorded in the history of the fishing industry of the world. The loss to British Columbia in 1917 alone, is in excess of \$8,000,000, and that of the State of Washington exceeds \$19,500,000, a total loss to the packers of that district of \$27,500,000.

It is reported from Vancouver that the salmon run on the Fraser River is a failure this year. There cannot be the annual supply of salmon unless a sufficient number of adult salmon can reach the head waters of such a river as the Fraser and deposit their ova upon the spawning beds, as they had been doing so for ages, the young salmon hatched on the spawning beds afterwards making their way down to the sea, to return again in the spawning season.

That rockslide in 1913 was an accident, of course; an episode in the construction of one of the costliest stretches of needless rail-

way duplication, on which politicians in power squandered the public wealth and burdened the future of Canada with a mountain of indebtedness.

The salmon industry has suffered an enormous loss. But Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann and their associates found the fishing very good. It was a little more than 12 months ago that those two paragons of perfect knighthood, Sir William and Sir Donald, dropped their hooks into the Dominion treasury, baited with the common stock of the bankrupt Canadian Northern, and drew out \$10,800,000 of real money.

### Lincoln and Tariff Taxes

A few weeks ago The Guide protested against the slander upon the memory of Abraham Lincoln uttered by a certain concocter of flimsy, humbugging arguments in support of the protectionist system in this country, who used words to make it appear that if Lincoln were alive in Canada today, he, too, would be a supporter of the protectionist system. The Guide, giving chapter and verse in vindication of Lincoln, said such a slander was enough to make him sit up in his grave.

The Toronto Times, which is The Toronto News with a new name, but with its spots unchanged, says:—

The reliability of The Guide's "facts" is demonstrated by its editorial on Lincoln and the Tariff. It states that the American tariff did not have its beginning in the United States until after Lincoln's time. The truth, of course, is that Alexander Hamilton was the real father of protection in the Republic. Hamilton was by far the greatest man who participated in the creation of the United States.

The Ottawa Citizen has saved The Guide the trouble of replying to the Toronto paper. We make room for two paragraphs from The Citizen's article:—

During the period following the American Revolution, and during which the union existed under the articles of confederation, no tariff hampered importations into the

United States. The adoption of a federal constitution made a federal tariff possible, but, and this is the point which protectionists avoid dwelling on, the imposition of a federal protective tariff by the United States was possible only by the greatest extension of the principle of free trade seen in modern times. That extension consisted in the abolition of state tariffs. To that is due the prosperity of the United States.

Up to the Civil War the tariff was not protective, nor did it resemble in any way the tariff structure of today. The war gave the interests their opportunity to secure protective taxes of a sort never dreamed of before, and which, without the excuse of the war and of alleged patriotism, would never have been tolerated.

As B. K. Sandwell, associate lecturer in journalism in McGill University, Montreal, wrote in his article on Abraham Lincoln and the Tariff, which the readers of The Guide will remember, "this extraordinary fact of the crystallization of a purely temporary measure, designed to meet the most abnormal conditions, into a permanent policy, enduring long after these conditions had disappeared, makes the tariff history of the United States after 1869 instructive for us Canadians a half-century later."

In our own country, as in the United States, the interests which built up the protectionist system organized their strength, and by secret and corrupt methods at the national capital secured the establishment and maintenance of special privilege for the few and injustice to the many.

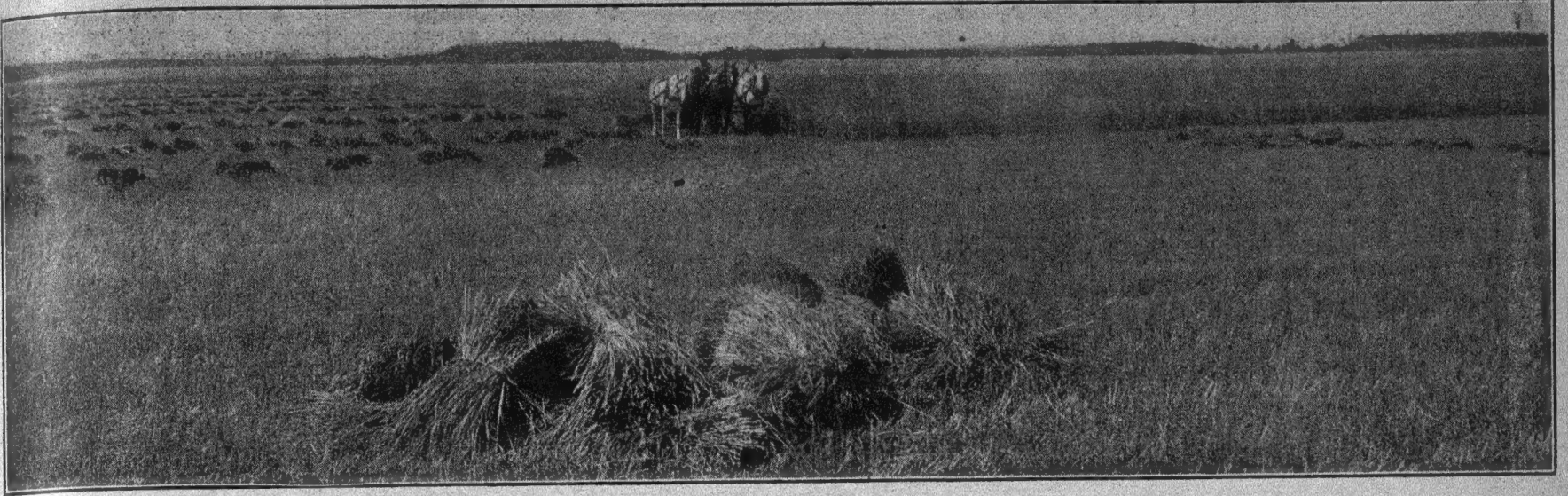
### The Spirit of Progress

The energetic, original and progressive spirit shown in the preparations for the Kenville Boys' and Girls' Club Fair, to be held on September 16, sets a pace for many another district, as W. R. Wood writes on the Manitoba Grain Growers' page in this issue. The program for that fair, set forth in a booklet of twenty-four pages, is far and away the best thing The Guide has yet seen of the sort. Mr. Wood's praise of the spirit of progressiveness which animates the Grain Growers of that locality is decidedly to the point.



Preventing the Work of the Would-be Sower of Tares Among the Wheat





Manitoba Harvest Scene

This district has been largely reclaimed from scrub land. The fairly reliable precipitation that encouraged the growth of brush now encourages the growth of grain.

# The Ontario Farmer in Politics

**D**EAR Bob: Five Years ago, when you were down here, you seemed to think that you western farmers had just about distinguished yourselves, because you had organized and discovered that you could influence public affairs as a class. Do you remember how little I had to say about it? To tell the truth, I felt kind o' mean about it, because we had had our chance years ago here in Ontario in the patron movement, and we fell down on it so badly that there seemed every truth in it that "the farmers won't stick."

Today, I am "pleased to report," history has repeated itself, and in the repetition has intensified itself, if you get what I mean. I mean that we as a class have "come back," in Ontario, and are asserting ourselves in a way that five years ago I would have declared impossible.

When you were blowing about how you western farmers were getting laws adjusted to your own needs in the way of forcing the railways to come to time, regulating the loan companies, providing hail insurance and so on, I felt positively green with envy. Such things were not only impossible in Ontario, but absolutely not to be thought of.

We had no Atcheson to come before Ontario farmers and give us a chance to rip his railway to pieces; and if we had, we had no organization for him to appear before.

The only thing of the kind that we had was the Farmers' Institutes, as you know, and you remember how little use they were to farmers once they raised their eyes out of the furrows they were plodding.

Today we have a united farmers' organization that has a membership of close to 35,000, in more than 1,000 clubs scattered over the province. If you ask me what county leads, I can't tell you; we're all in it, and in it up to our eyes. But don't you forget it, those eyes are opened. That's the difference!

It has done my heart good to observe the change that has come over the standing of the United Farmers of Ontario in the past three months. Previously, the chief attention paid to the organization by the press of the province was a sneering sort of humor directed our way.

Everything possible was done to ridicule and belittle us; if we had been as we were before 1914 this treatment would have "scared us off," and we wouldn't have dared to go to town for a month after; the wife would have had to do the shopping, and the lad would have had to drive the cattle to the station! But we weren't the same, and the more they laughed at us, the madder we got and the more men we gathered into the organization. I never before realized just how much we thrive by opposition; no hot-house existence is worth while, and we're learning how to battle along.

## In the Political Whirl

This battling along has carried us

## His Hat is in the Ring---A Letter From an Eastern Farmer to His Friend in the West

into the midst of the political whirl, and we're plunging right ahead through it all with a full head of steam, determined to get through somehow. And this is the thing that in the last several months has completely changed the attitude of outsiders and the press to the organization.

Where we used to be laughed at, we are now, I am quite convinced, feared a little. If you look over any of the Toronto papers today, the political situation is so intense that you are almost certain to see something about provincial politics, and if you do, you are still more certain to read something about the U.F.O.

Since the United Farmers of Ontario began nominating candidates and playing the political game along thoroughly democratic lines, it has become realized that the new element in provincial matters is not one that may be trifled with, and all the wisecracks are trying to forecast just the part the U.F.O. will play in the campaign.

This is all meat to us. It is gratifying to realize at last that we begin to count for something; but there are many snags in the way, and we have not been spared from trouble within the camp, as well as without it.

As soon as the two old line parties realized that the U.F.O. meant business, they set about to get members of the organization to accept their nominations, in the hope that they would be endorsed by the local clubs, or else in the hope of breaking up the vote on election day.

But what was the answer of the U.F.O. to that? You understand, the Central has nothing to do with this. Though scores of men are being nominated, the Central has nothing to do with it, except to supply speakers for the convention. It is entirely left with conventions of accredited and instructed delegates from the local clubs of the riding to decide on their own course.

**U.F.O. Candidates on a U.F.O. Platform**  
The answer of these conventions in every case, and without intervention on the part of the Central has been to nominate a U.F.O. candidate on the platform of the U.F.O. to fight the wayward club member who has accepted the political party nomination. Sentiment on this point is very strong.

You know, I don't believe that in these cases the treachery to the U.F.O. has been intentional; but rather, I think that in perhaps every case save one, the member was beguiled by false friends to take a step the full import and outcome of which he did not clearly see, and which had he seen he would have refused to follow.

Perhaps I'm getting ahead of my story. I had better tell you how we have driven our democratic ideals through and through the whole political

movement of the Ontario farmers, so that you can see just how impossible it is for outside influences to stop us.

We have a thorough county and township organization, with a county director and executive, and under him township directors and executives, and finally, the local clubs. When the county executive believes a candidate should be entered in the field, or that it should at least be discussed, a meeting is called for the riding, for which accredited delegates—a woman for every man—are elected by the clubs on a basis of membership to meet and discuss the matter. If the convention proves to be well attended and representative, frequently the nomination is made right then and there; but in other cases, it is sometimes found best to call another meeting, and go into the matter again. Whatever the local convention does is final.

The decision is reached without outside influence, and I am told that up to the present there has been no systematic reporting even to the Central office of these conventions. In some cases it has been decided that nothing would be done; and the matter has laid there, because who is better able to advise than the clubs on the spot, when we are going through new experiences and doing new things?

But those who have attended most of these meetings—and I was at ours here in North Grey—tell me that the enthusiasm is truly remarkable; and everywhere the testimony is that the nominations are not only the most democratic and representative political conventions ever held at the points, but that they are also the largest; and I can well believe it.

The man who discounts the earnestness of the United Farmers of Ontario in their present enterprise and their ability to put it through to a fairly satisfactory conclusion, is a doubting Thomas who is due to receive an eye-opener.

## Morrison's "Six Points"

You may ask why are we into the fight at the present time? And I agree with your outspoken thought that there must be a cause. Secretary Morrison, of the U.F.O., has lined the reasons up in his "six points." Everyone is a "talking" point, and could be elaborated on to great length before the present situation in Ontario could be justly dealt with.

"I am often asked why the farmers are into politics," says Mr. Morrison, and my reply to the question is this:—

"1.—To establish the personal responsibility of the electors.

"2.—To promote honest debate of public questions.

"3.—To establish a fair share of representation in parliament for agriculture.

"4.—To insist on the fulfilment of pledges by governments.

"5.—To secure equal rights and usage for farmers.

"6.—To secure really responsible government."

Now, if these points are the ground on which the U.F.O. is working, the U.F.O. must be convinced that these things are lacking, and our speakers prove it fairly conclusively everywhere.

Point one is self-evident to the members when they meet in the strangest kind of nominating conventions they ever saw. There is no executive to go into session and emerge with the candidate chosen, ready to be rail-roaded through the convention. The invariable question before the convention meets is "Who's your man?" and the invariable reply is, "I don't know." Nor does anybody know. In our case outsiders were talking another man altogether as the likely candidate for North Grey before the nomination. But the members themselves had all the "say" in the case.

Here, in Ontario, public debate has been largely smothered by agreement between the government and opposition, and in the press. We farmers are determined to re-establish it; and I am confident that we will, though much of the debate at the present time, on the temperance question, for instance, is far from honest.

Of the 111 seats in the Legislature only some 17 are held by farmers, while lawyers number 21, merchants 21, manufacturers 14, doctors 11, and in the party caucus the voice of farmers as such is "a wee small voice," indeed.

Pre-election pledges never have been very seriously taken by politicians after election day, and "privilege" is something that is seldom or never associated with agriculture here in Ontario, but is associated with other interests. And, finally, we never can have responsible government while governments refuse to open vacant ridings for by-elections, vote themselves increased indemnities and prolong their own lives by collusion of the opposition.

## The U.F.O. Platform

As a basis on which to place their views before the public, the U.F.O. candidates have accepted the following provincial platform, which I think you will agree is good as far as it goes. That it doesn't go the whole way, as you in the West might think, is due to the fact that while we are on the way, and "going strong," we haven't travelled the distance that you westerners have.

You will see no reference in it to direct taxation, or rural credits, or hail insurance, or many of the things that you have been working on. But from what you recall of old Ontario, I think you will be able to see that it is a fairly progressive one, and miles ahead of the present ideals of legislature prevailing in the province.

Time will see changes in the platform, but so far as I can judge, it fairly well presents the stand today of

Continued on Page 39.



# Ayrshire Families in Canada



The influence of good families in a breed can hardly be estimated on paper or tabulated in figures, except by way of prizes won or by records of production.

In the early days of Ayrshire breeding in Canada, an animal or herd became noted only by show-yard winnings. As there were many splendid bulls and cows that never were exhibited, they passed away almost unnoticed. Valuable as the showing was, it did not seem to develop strains and families as record work has proved to have done. It is only since the Record of Performance test was established about 12 years ago that it was discovered that we have some great producing families in Canada.

A study of the pedigrees of some of our greatest producers demonstrates that many of them are descendants of noted prize animals. Many of the families of showyard, and afterward record fame, have done much to bring the Ayrshire breed into prominence. Of the families of note in the seventies, perhaps the Auchenbrain Beauties are the most prominent. Such scions of this family as Beauty's Style of Auchenbrain, a bull imported by the Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., and Hamilton Chief, imported by David Morton, of Hamilton, Ont., left behind them many producers of note as well as many champions in the show ring.

## The Noted Jean Armour Family

One of the most noted strains carrying blood from the above two sires, is the celebrated Jean Armour family. Jean Armour was the first Ayrshire cow to qualify with over 20,000 pounds of milk. She was bred by J. and H. McKee, Norwich, Ont. Jean Armour's yearly records as made in the Lotus Stables, at West Berlin, Vt., were 21,174 pounds milk and 774 pounds butter-fat, made at ten years of age, and then at 13 years of age, in the stables of W. P. Schanck, Avon, N.Y., 18,382 pounds milk and 716 pounds butter-fat.

Jean Armour has given progeny that eclipses her, for one of her daughters, Jean Armour 3rd, at two years, made a yearly record in the United States, of 14,987 pounds milk and 599 pounds butter-fat, and also a senior three-year-old record of 21,938 pounds milk and 859 pounds butter-fat, which record remains unbroken in her class.

The dam of Jean Armour is the noted Guelph dairy test champion over all breeds, Sarah 2nd. She gave in the test 62 pounds milk per day, testing four per cent. She has also two sons and four daughters that have qualified in the Record of Performance. In her fourteenth year, Sarah 2nd was run in the Record of Performance and qualified with 11,626 pounds, and 442 pounds butter-fat.

The sire of Jean Armour was Bobs, by Beauty's Style of Auchenbrain, (imp.), a bull whose blood influenced several of our big producing families. The dam of Bobs was Bell of Rosmond, a cow of showyard fame in her time. Her sire, again, was a grandson of Traveller of Drumjoan, one of Scotland's leading breeding bulls.

The sire of Jean Armour's dam was a grandson of the noted Royal

## The Happy Combination of Show Ring and Record Performance on the Breed---By W. F. Stephens

Chief. In studying out her pedigree we notice that she traces in a direct line to some of the most noted strains, eight times to Mars I., the sire which headed the celebrated Jardine herd at Hamilton, Ont., in the seventies, and considered to be the best Ayrshire bull in his day. His dam was a granddaughter of Cuthbert, Jean Armour traces nine times to Eclipse, another bull which exercised great influence on Ontario herds. He was sired by Cuthbert in 1858. This makes a total of 17 times this cow traces to Cuthbert.

The pedigree shows in-breeding and line-breeding on an extensive scale, but evidently it intensified the desired qualities with no apparent injury to the stock so bred.

### The Ferndale Tribe

Another cow which has made a wonderful record and has been bred in such a way as to become a noted family, is

The influence of such noted sires and dams is marked by the strong Ayrshires seen in the Howick-Huntingdon district today. A family is being originated from Daisy of Ferndale that will be heard from later.

### The Milkmaid Strain

Another cow that will head a great family is Milkmaid 7th, owned by A. McRae and Sons, Charlottetown, P.E.I. This cow has a Record of Performance record at two years of 11,673 pounds milk and 493 pounds butter-fat. She holds the second best Canadian record in the mature class with 16,696 pounds milk and 729 pounds butter-fat. In her fourth period in the Record of Performance she gave 17,985 pounds milk, but did not freshen in time to qualify. While making her official record, she was winner over all breeds in the dairy test at Amherst, N.S., and also took the

class with 19,485 pounds milk and 786 pounds butter-fat. She produced 32,653 pounds milk in two years, averaging 53 pounds per day. She holds the three highest scores ever made by an Ayrshire in a public test. Lady Jane contains the blood of several noted sires, Kitchener, White Prince (imp.), Comrade of Garloff (imp.), a son of the great Blood-for-ever-of-Wynholm, in Scotland. On the dam's side she traces to the celebrated Gurta family, and to the noted bull Hamilton Chief, which sire also influenced the Jean Armour family.

A British Columbia cow, Grandview Rose, owned by Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C., has an official record (through freshening a few days too late to qualify) of 21,423 pounds milk and 890 pounds butter-fat. This cow was sired by Springhill Live Wire, her dam being Auchenbrain May. She is a scion from four of the greatest families in Scotland, Auchenbrain, Lessnessock, Castlemains and Bargaenoch.

Thus I could continue to mention many record cows that trace to some of these great sires and dams of bygone days, and of sufficient prominence and influence along blood lines to list them among the great Ayrshire families. It may be noted in passing that in the case of the individuals named, they are all animals of splendid constitution, are true to Ayrshire type and carry the impress of strong ancestry.

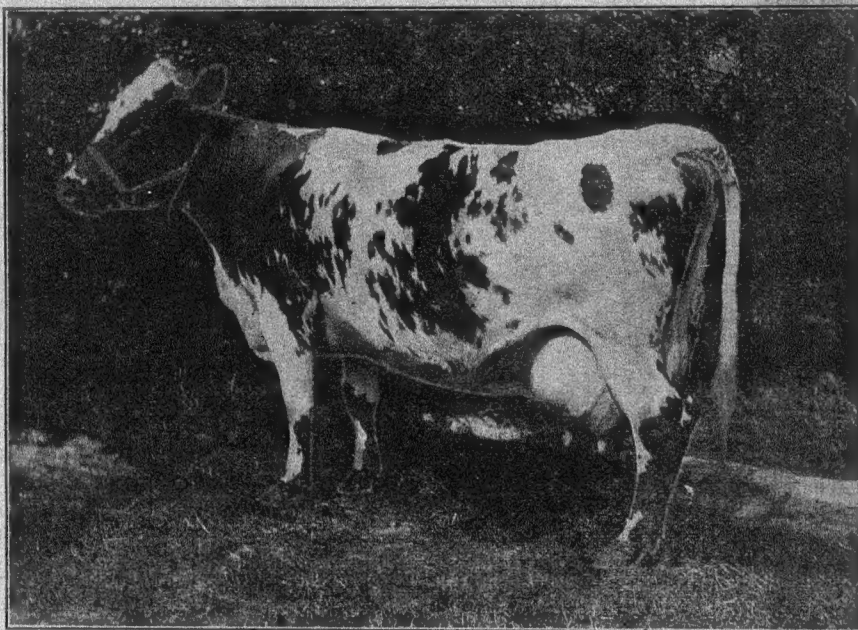
### Judging Bulls by the Record of Performance

The Record of Performance has demonstrated that we have recorded a number of Ayrshire bulls that may be termed heads of families from the number of progeny recorded. Scottie, bred by W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., and owned by H. and J. McKee, Norwich, Ont., claims the largest number of progeny recorded—no less than one son and 20 daughters, seven with double term records, qualified in the Record of Performance. Their records ran from 7,000 to 11,000 pounds milk testing from 3.6 to 4.1 per cent. of butter-fat in one lactation period. He was sired by Royal Peter of St. Annes, and was out of Daisy 1st of Auchenbrain. He carries blood of the Drumjoans and Nethereraigs. A son of Scottie's, Sarah's 2nd's Scottie, has seven progeny registered in the Record of Performance, all with good records, and all high testers. The influence of Scottie has been most marked, not only in production but in fixing a higher standard of Ayrshire type in the herds which contain his blood.

Haysmuir Milk Record (imp.), bred by John Muir, Stewarton, Scotland, imported by Alex. Hume and Co., Campbellford, Ont., and later owned by N. Dymont, of Brantford, Ont., has 17 daughters qualified in the Record of Performance, all with creditable records. This bull also has had great influence in fixing Ayrshire form, type and production in his progeny.

Ivanhoe of Springhill, bred by Robert Hunter and Sons, Maxville, Ont., and later owned by Wooddisse Bros., Moorfield, Ont., has one son and 11 daughters

Continued on Page 23.



Sarah 2nd, Winner of More Prizes than Any Living Cow of Any Breed.

She wound up her public career at the dairy test, Ottawa, in January, 1910 by winning first in her class. In her fourteenth year she gave 11,626 pounds of milk and 442.35 pounds of butter-fat in R.O.P. test. She was the dam of Jean Armour with a record of 20,174 pounds of milk and 774.70 pounds of butter-fat.

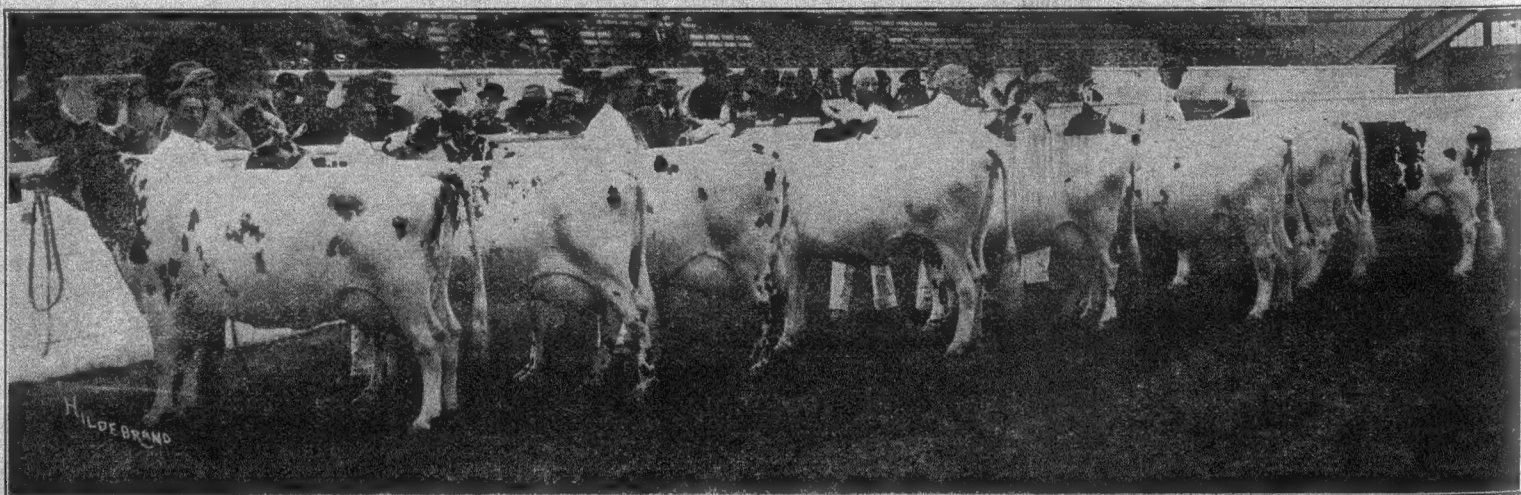
Daisy of Ferndale, owned by W. C. Tully, Athelstan, Que. She holds the four-year-old record in the Record of Performance, with 15,534 pounds milk and 590 pounds butter-fat; has a five-year and ten-month cumulative record of 81,550 pounds milk and 3,140 pounds butter-fat, and within the five years dropped six living calves. This cow shows strong line-breeding. Her dam, Lady Maud of Monteith, being also the dam of her sire, Lord Ronald of Ferndale. She traces on both sides to Elgin Chief, whose sire was the noted Chief-tain of Barcheski (imp.), and his dam, Nellie Osburne, the Chicago World's Fair champion in 1893.

fall fair circuit, winning champion ribbons at leading Maritime shows.

This cow, like Daisy of Ferndale, traces on the sire's side to Traveller, in Scotland; and to Nellie Osburne, through her grandsire Silver King, on two counts. On the dam's side one of the paternal grandsires was Golden Guinea, the bull that sired many of the Chicago World's Fair winners in 1893.

### Noted Sires and Lady Jane

Another cow that has just become celebrated, and will be the head of a great family, is Lady Jane, owned by A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corner, Ont. She is a Record of Performance champion, and heads the mature



String of Aged Ayrshire Cows. National Dairy Show, Chicago. Ayrshire Cows are Noted for their Uniformity of Type.



# Farming Under Irrigation

*The Crops and Rotations that Promise Most for the Irrigation Farmers of*

*Southern Alberta---An Interview with W. H. Fairfield.*

By R. D. COLQUETTE



"Ask Fairfield."

If you were an irrigation farmer down in the Lethbridge country and were up against a knotty irrigation problem nine out of the first ten men you met would direct you to the superintendent of the Lethbridge experimental station for advice. "Ask Fairfield," they would say. The chances are that the other fellow would say so too.

But there are many irrigation farmers, actual or potential, who are so located that it is not an easy matter for them to "Ask Fairfield." And so when I was down in Lethbridge about a month ago I decided to "Ask Fairfield" for them. The questions asked and answered mostly related to the practical every-day problems that the irrigation farmer faces. The following paragraphs are simply extracts from the notes made as we sat in the shade of a clump of spruce trees on the grounds at the farm, or walked about amongst the experimental plots.

## Irrigation Crops

"The introduction of irrigation into a dry country such as we have around Lethbridge, and this will apply also in the south-east, and in the irrigable districts around Medicine Hat, means a complete change in the system of cropping," said Mr. Fairfield. "Dry farming is built up around wheat in the districts mentioned. Irrigation farming will be built up around hay crops, especially alfalfa. A rotation of crops must be introduced and in this rotation hay will have the most prominent place. There is a good market for hay but the country will eventually work around to livestock and most of the hay will be fed right on the farms where it is produced.

"Wheat can be produced successfully under irrigation if you have other crops so that only 30 or 40 per cent. of the land is in this cereal. To ensure a good yield of wheat it is generally necessary to put eight or nine inches of water on within a period of about three weeks during the height of the growing season. With a large acreage of wheat it is a physical impossibility to get the required quantity of water on the land in that time. With a proper rotation and smaller acreages of each crop the water can be utilized throughout the season. This does not mean that there will be a great reduction in the amount of wheat grown. With the elimination of the summerfallow, the higher yields that are secured under irrigation and a crop assured practically every year I doubt if there will be much of a reduction in the total wheat production.

"Corn does well under irrigation but it requires a soil that is rich in available plant food. It is needed to widen the ration when much alfalfa is fed.

"In the varietal tests we do not find a marked difference in the varieties of crops that do well under one or the other of the two systems of farming; with this exception, that Kubanka wheat may stand up better on dry land during a

drought than some other varieties. For all practical purposes, however, we do not find much difference in this regard even in favor of Kubanka.

"A lot of Timothy is raised under irrigation. The most satisfactory crops of Timothy are grown on land that has never been broken. The Timothy seed is worked in on the prairie sod and when it comes on a mixture of Timothy and blue joint is produced. The Timothy is irrigated before the alfalfa and this helps to spread out the irrigation season. In deciding what crops to grow the irrigation farmer must keep in mind that not only must the crops be profitable but they must also be chosen so that the work of irrigation will be properly distributed throughout the season.

## Alfalfa, the Great Irrigation Crop

"Of the hay crops, alfalfa so far outyields all others that it completely overshadows them. It is essentially an irrigation crop.

The year 1915 was the greatest crop year ever experienced in this country. We may never have another one like it yet our tonnage of Alfalfa under irrigation this year will be much higher than it was in



1915. The reason is that alfalfa is a sub-tropical plant and we have had the heat that it naturally requires. All summer we have had real alfalfa weather under irrigation.

"The benefits of alfalfa extend beyond the first crop after the sod is

broken up. With wheat, for example, the effect of the available nitrogen added is plainly discernible for three crops while the results of summerfallow in this regard are not seen after the first year.

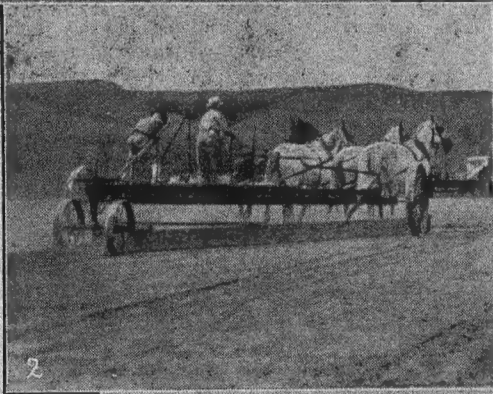
"The high cost of alfalfa seed has undoubtedly had a lot to do in restricting the acreage that has been sown to this crop. The attempts at raising the seed in this district have not been altogether successful. It is the most fickle crop in the world for setting seed. In this connection a rather unexpected development has taken place in the last few years. From patriotic motives many farmers have been induced to break up alfalfa sod and put it into wheat. They have had the pleasant surprise of finding that most of the 'weed seeds' in their wheat were alfalfa seed. The alfalfa comes up here and there and these isolated plants usually set seed well. This helps the seed situation out and it may be that the irrigation farmers will be able to produce their

seed requirements in this way as they are already doing to a considerable extent in some irrigated districts in the States.

"It is a practice coming into vogue in the Coaldale district to seed the alfalfa with the ordinary grain crop. Fifteen pounds or more of seed is sown per acre. The following spring more seed is applied to the thin patches, or, if the whole field is thin, five or six pounds of seed is drilled in upon it.

"In the Lethbridge and Coaldale districts an effort has always been made to secure northern-grown alfalfa seed, but it has not been found necessary to confine ourselves to Grimm or to any of the very hardiest varieties. There is very little winter killing. This is not the case in other parts of the province however. In most parts it is necessary to plant nothing but the pure Grimm or other equally hardy strain."

Continued on Page 14.



Bringing the Water to the Land  
See explanatory note.

Explanatory Note.—The illustrations on this page are from photographs taken with The Guide camera at the irrigation demonstration on Ronalane Farm, owned by the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., on Aug. 5. They show some of the operations in the border system of irrigation. Figs. 1 to 4 show the preparation of the land; Figs. 5 to 8 show how the water is brought down, and Figs. 9 and 10 show how the water is applied. Fig. 1, float leveler. Fig. 2, border making machine. Fig. 3, harrowing in broadcasted alfalfa seed. Fig. 4, corrugator making small ditches for the water to follow. Fig. 5, head gate holding back the water. Fig. 6, making the head ditch. Fig. 7, a canvas dam. Fig. 8, water held by canvas dam. Fig. 9, water following corrugations. Fig. 10, flood irrigating without corrugations.



# Manitoba Grain Growers

Vade Mecum  
(Tovarish)

**T**WO titles and you can't interpret either of them? Well, mystery has its uses and possibly you, like many more, may be all the more inclined to read the article because the titles are mysterious. They both mean the same thing though one is Latin and the other Ruthenian. The reference is to a hand-book, or pocket companion, which is useful for reference in pursuing the activities of one's calling. Such a hand-book has been one of the prime necessities of our work for a long time. Every active grain grower, whether consciously or not, has felt the need and the time has come when that need must be met.

A local association is organized and at once the question arises, "What do we do next?" If there is no ready answer for that question it spells disaster in nine cases out of ten. To be organized for work and to find no work at hand—to have nothing to do—is of all conditions the most discouraging. Interest wanes, the meetings decrease in numbers, nothing is moving and many an association that organized with enthusiasm has within a year gone ignominiously on the discard—simply because it was not guided into active and progressive and inspiring service.

## Something New Under the Sun

The forthcoming Vade Mecum is designed to meet this need. It answers the question, "What work can we do as a local?" It indicates simple and practical services which local associations are now rendering. It blazes the trail into new lines which need to be opened up in the realization of community and general well-being. The local board that takes up in earnest such of its suggestions as are applicable to the particular community will of a surety have the life of the local association delivered from stagnation and inactivity. There will be something for every member to do. There will be some activity in each of the different phases of the movement. There will be practical results at the end of the season to the benefit of the community and to the credit of the local association.

## A Usable Book

The objective in preparing it has been to make it more widely comprehensive and more practically conducive to actual success in the work than any constitution or year book or other help that has ever been issued. It is not the product of somebody's clever brain or fertile imagination. It is compiled from the practical experience of locals that have made good, each in its own chosen line. Thus it is not high-flown or impracticable, it is essentially a book to help you and your people to do things that are of value.

## How To Get It

Nobody gets any royalty on this book. It will be sold at cost and it is hoped will be got into the hands of the great majority of our membership. The price will be ten cents a copy or a dollar a dozen. Thus, for one dollar, you can place a copy in the hands of all your officers and directors with two copies to spare. The local that is really desirous of inspiring and actively employing its membership will order a copy for every member and put it into his or her hands before the fall activities commence. It goes to press shortly and will soon be out. Orders will be received at Central from now on and all copies ordered in advance will be shipped the day printing is complete. The wise thing is to get it in hand so as to have time to carefully plan the work it will prompt you to undertake.

It will be called, not in Latin or Ruthenian, but plain English: The Grain Growers' Hand-book of Practical Work. The chart which appears centrally on this page gives in tabloid some slight idea of the field of activities covered. Get your order in among the first and be among the leaders in applying its suggestions to the conditions of your community.

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

## Kenville Boys' and Girls' Fair

Progress and enterprise is written large upon every page of the prize list of the Kenville Boys' and Girls' Club Fair recently issued. It sets the pace for many another district and it may be hoped that many will follow.

The fair which it announces is to be held at Kenville, on Thursday, September 18, and will be the outstanding event of the fall season. The prize list covers over 20 contests, including pigs, calves, poultry, grain growing, gardening, home gardens, cookery, candy-making, sewing, dairying, noxious weeds, essays, woodwork, maps, note-books, writing, drawing, reading, drills, spelling and photography. A special prize is offered for an essay on The Value of the Grain Growers' Association to the Community. On the day of the fair, beside the viewing and judging of the exhibits, there will be a program of sports, commencing at one o'clock, and an indoor program of drills, choruses, reading and spelling matches, commencing at three o'clock.

The printed prize list bears announcements of various local progressive organizations, among which are the Kenville Co-operative Society Limited, the Harlington Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Swan Valley District Grain Growers' Association, the People's Independent Political Party, and the Kenville Co-operative Church. The local grain growers take the opportunity of commending the organization and inviting into membership and service. The People's Party

announces its purpose to select their own candidate to pledge him to their principles and to finance his election, and solicits membership and support from the populace. The People's Church presents as its ideal "Everybody on the Firing Line for the Great Forward Movement."

This publication is another testimony to the energetic, original and progressive spirit of the people in this northern district. Manitobans in the older sections of the province will do well to take note of the lines of action being taken, to emulate their success and to follow in their train.

## Your Windshield

Your car may be up-to-date. You may keep it spick and span. You may steer it to perfection, but so long as your windshield is blank, there is still something to be desired.

All over the province now where motor cars are used, people are becoming accustomed to the little green and gold circle which is the badge of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Nothing neater or more attractive as a wind-shield badge is to be seen anywhere. And it is doing practical service every day in advertising and commending the movement. Don't leave your wind-shield blank. Send for your badge today. It only costs a quarter, or better still get your secretary to procure a dozen to supply the neighborhood. To secretaries, \$2.50 a dozen. Do it today.

## Now's The Day

If Bruce, at Bannockburn, had not screwed up his courage to the sticking point, and if the sturdy Scotchmen hadn't been ready on the minute to repel the attack of the haughty southern, Scotland might have been defeated. If a few local secretaries whose reports are not yet in for the summer's work do not make the supreme effort and take 12 or 13 minutes to fill out and mail those reports, they will continue to hamper and delay in a very serious degree the work of the Central office. That office exists to keep in touch with every branch. Will you give it a chance by getting your report in if possible within 40 hours after you read this?

## Have You Done It?

You, who are not an official, you who don't aspire to office, you who are a very humble and private and obscure member, you who would as soon think of flying to Jupiter as of making a speech, you who are reading this paragraph now—have you ever done the private member's duty in regard to this association and the movement generally? Do you ask what is the private member's duty? It is to commend the movement to somebody. In your own way, in your own time, surely you can exert the influence of your personality toward quietly but surely attracting somebody to it. It may be by a leaflet or a copy of The Guide. It may be by a word or by a letter. It may be to a stranger or to a neighbor. It may be to your wife or to your brother-in-law. But if you are a "good grain grower" it is up to you to effectively commend the movement to somebody. Think about it—but don't think too long—do it, and you will have the satisfaction of having helped the cause of humanity and the better day.

## A Practical Plan

One of our active district workers the other day, in pondering the work of his district for the fall, and seeking to devise means for getting every corner of it thoroughly worked, evolved a plan which is well worthy of consideration elsewhere.

It was that the district board should secure the services of the field secretary or some other worker on the staff, and concentrate on those areas where there is special need for work. The secretary would meet with the local boards in those areas concerned and assist them to organize for a two or three days' continuous canvass to be finished by a meeting of the local at which reports would be given and results tabulated. This kind of thing done in succession by local after local, should yield splendid results. Work it over in your minds till you come to the time when active work can again be resumed.

## A Watch-word for Your Local

When you are seeking a watch-word for your association you will find many to choose from. Democracy — Brotherhood — Equity — Co-operation — all are good words; but I here suggest another, not less ancient and honorable than they—the word "Goodwill." With "Peace on Earth" the aspiration of the angels' song was "Goodwill among men." Democracy is not a thing of constitution—it is rather a spirit which must be accepted, and the spirit of democracy is goodwill. Brotherhood is not a thing of organization or of formal fraternity—it is a thing of the heart and every brother must have goodwill in his heart toward his brother. Equity is not a thing of legislation or of courts—it is that spirit which works no ill to one's neighbor—the spirit of goodwill. Co-operation is not a matter of commercial arrangement—it is brotherly unity of effort for the good of all. What your association ought to stand for in your community is public welfare, the common welfare—goodwill to men. While you practice that you will be following the noblest ideal of grain growerism.

## The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

At Work for the People

### The Field of Our Activities

#### Organization

Call a meeting.  
Enunciate principles.  
Enroll members.  
Elect working officers.  
The association complete.  
Associate members (under 16).  
The Women's Section.  
A live board.  
Program planned ahead.  
Committees for special work.  
A thorough canvass.  
The farmer and his neighbor.  
One hundred per cent strong.  
Adjacent areas.  
Work the district.  
Provincial (the M.G.G.A.).  
National (the C.C. of A.).  
Attend conventions.  
Co-operate with the company.  
Push The Guide.  
Advertise your activities.  
Every member a worker.

#### Education

Discussion of principles.  
Addresses on the movement.  
The community consciousness.  
Public conscience.  
General lectures.  
Debates and essays.  
Spelling matches and contests.  
The Grain Growers' Guide.  
Books and pamphlets.  
The local library.  
Helping the school.  
Boys' and girls' clubs.  
Extension service demonstrations.  
Short courses.  
Study of current events.  
Singing classes.  
Reading circles.  
Independent thinking.  
Canadian citizenship.  
Training leaders.  
The finer things of life.

#### Co-operation

Getting together.  
Social and moral reform.  
Helping the church.  
A square deal for the soldier.  
Community entertainment.  
Community athletics.  
Plowing matches.  
Improved roads.  
Better telephone service.  
Better railway facilities.  
Seed grain freight.  
Rural mail delivery.  
Community hall.  
Bulletin board.  
Community stable.  
Co-operative buying, selling, shipping.  
Rest room.  
District hospital.  
Municipal doctor.  
Public health nurse.  
Child welfare clinics.  
Aid to "New Canadian" School.  
Better homes and surroundings.  
Relief work.

#### Legislation

The loading platform.  
The car order book.  
Other amendments.  
Equal rights for women.  
Prohibition.  
Rural credits.  
Farm loans.  
Co-operative Associations Act.  
Farm Machinery Act.  
Hail Insurance Act.  
Public health.  
Laws affecting women and children.  
The Farmers' Platform.  
1. Abolition of tariff injustice.  
2. Equitable direct taxation.  
3. Public ownership.  
4. Proportional representation.  
5. Direct legislation.  
6. Abolition of the Senate.  
7. Land settlement.  
Political action:—  
Nominate, finance, and elect candidate.



# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association  
by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman,  
Regina, Sask.

## Death of "Dad" Simpson

Although it may be true that "While God buries His workmen He carries on His work," it behooves those who are left to "carry on" to recognize the worth of those who have fallen by the wayside. In the death of "Dad" Simpson, which took place in the city of Regina, on Saturday, August 2, this association lost one of its most familiar figures and a devoted worker, in the cause of the farmers' movement.

Walter Simpson was born in London, England, on July 18, 1843, and emigrated to Canada 35 years ago. During the early part of his career he was a master gunner in the Royal Artillery, and for four years was identified with the R.N.W.M.P. He also saw service during the Northwest Rebellion, for which he received a medal. He was also a member of the Army and Navy Veterans Association of Regina.

After leaving the R.N.W.M.P., where he was a staff-sergeant, "Dad" Simpson took up a homestead north of Regina. In 1907 he disposed of his interests there and resided until a few weeks prior to his death with his two sons at Brownlee. About a month prior to his death he removed to Regina, where he resided with his daughter, Mrs. J. King, 1528 Rae street, from whose residence the body was interred, the remains being placed beside his wife and daughter, in the Regina cemetery.

## Buried With Military Honors

The last sad rites were performed at St. Paul's Anglican church, Regina, by Rev. Canon Hill; after which the casket was conveyed on a gun carriage, and attended by a detachment of the R.N.W.M.P. to the cemetery. J. B. Musselman, of the Central office, represented the S.G.G.A. at the funeral; the Co-operative Elevator Co. being represented by W. Mills.

"Dad" Simpson was one of the pioneers of the Saskatchewan grain growers' movement, having become a member when it was first formed at Regina, and has ever since been closely associated with and interested in its various activities. He was a familiar figure at the conventions, and his last public appearance, at the annual convention in Regina, during February last, will long be remembered as a graceful tribute to his nobility of character and vision. It was during the famous discussion on the proposition that the literature of the association should be printed in some of the languages spoken by the foreign members of this association. Mr. Simpson, with that forcefulness characteristic of his race, entered a strong protest against the action contemplated in a vigorous plea against such a departure from the all-English attitude which many at that time demanded. After the vote was taken and the resolution adopted, Mr. Simpson withdrew his opposition and asked that the resolution might be made unanimous. Coming from one possessing such strong, out-and-out British sentiments, his action was all the more deserving of mention; as it is not given to every person the ability to so instantly reconcile themselves to the will of the majority in such a whole-hearted and magnanimous fashion, especially at a time when the bitterness of war was devouring the vitals of men's souls.

He was a worthy citizen, fiercely devoted to principles and never afraid to defend them, even though he stood alone. His interest in the affairs of life continued undimmed, long past the allotted span and this association, as well as the world in which he was an active unit, has lost a valued member and a loyal supporter.

## Preparing for the Fray

Locals in the Plato district recently were addressed by W. T. Hall, of Surbiton, and Mrs. H. P. Taylor, of Dinn-

## Provincial Political Convention

Under date of August 21, J. B. Musselman, Central secretary of the S.G.G.A., sent out to the members of the constituency committees, a circular letter, outlining the plan of campaign which has been planned for continuing the political activities of the association.

After giving an account of the recent meeting of the federal constituency chairmen, and its declaration of principles, as published at the time in the daily papers, the circular proceeds to report results of the meeting of the provisional provincial executive, which recently met in Regina.

### Meeting of Executive

On August 14, the executive of the provisional committee, met with all members present. The time was spent principally in outlining specific plans and drafting an agenda for the convention of constituency committees, which it decided to call for 10.30, Thursday, September 18, at Regina. A more formal announcement will follow in a separate letter.

The executive decided upon an exceedingly comprehensive and aggressive plan for organization and raising political funds in conjunction with the Grain Growers' Association and The Grain Growers' Guide. For carrying out this project comprehensive plans were laid by means of which it is intended to reach every householder in the province. The proper execution of the plan will demand the hearty co-operation of every member of every constituency committee, as well as the services for one or more days of a couple of thousand house-to-house canvassers. It is hoped to launch this canvass about the middle of October.

A special committee composed of R. M. Johnson and John M. Pratt, was deputed to plan the details for this momentous enterprise—for it will be such. Each constituency committee in the province will be visited by one of them immediately following the provincial meeting of constituency executives. He will explain to it the entire plan, deliver all necessary forms for registration records, receipts, reports, etc., and instruct every committeeman in his special duties in his own specific division of the constituency.

I am instructed by the political executive to urge that no independent canvass be made in the meantime, for by doing so the big success which we hope to attain by an absolutely thorough canvass of all the province under a uniform plan, may be in a measure interfered with. The whole plan will of course be reviewed at the provincial meeting on September 18, at which every member of your constituency executive is expected to be present. This campaign for organization and raising of political funds is by far the most ambitious undertaking that the organized farmers of Saskatchewan have as yet attempted. I am fully persuaded that it will meet with your enthusiastic approval and support once it has been fully outlined to you.

### Independent Political Action Certain

Rumors have been spread intended to cast doubt on the determination of the organizers of this movement to carry it to a successful conclusion. You may rest assured that all over the province the demand for independent political action and the determination to win freedom from partizan political domination have so firmly taken root that nothing can prevent its expression in direct political action along the lines approved at the recent constituency conventions. It is now certain that there will be a carefully planned and determined effort to return to parliament from these western provinces such men only as are devoted to principles rather than to party, and who will owe their election in no sense to the machinery of existing political parties, nor to anyone except those of their fellow citizens who are devoted to the same principles. This course will be pursued without regard to what may be the platforms or the tactics adopted by old line political parties.

Much that appears in the public press in relation to this question may be heavily discounted. So do not permit yourself to be discouraged or your faith to be shaken in your own movement by either the subtle flattery or the biting sarcasm of those who are not truly one of us at heart.

### Dividing the Electors

Much has appeared in print of late and more has been stated in conversation on the street corners, revealing an anxiety lest the supporters of the tariff principles of the Farmers' Platform should be divided at the next election. Let it be clearly understood by our people everywhere, that if there is a division of the supporters of these principles, it will not be occasioned by the organization which is being formed— independent of the old political parties—for the purpose of forwarding them. A dangerous division might occur should any of the old line political parties attempt to control this sentiment throughout the West for partizan political advantage.

The Grain Growers' Association has shown itself big and broad and strong in its attitude toward this movement. While the originator of it and the main spring of its strength, it has had the nobility to place the new political organization entirely beyond its own immediate control, and to organize it, not as a vocational class political party, but as a free grouping of citizens who adhere to these principles, irrespective of class. The association has not sought to form a controlled party. It has set up a standard for political grouping which is new in the annals of political history of this country. It is true that it formulated the platform, but it raised the standard which it represents in the open, and asks those who are like-minded to rally to its support. The new political movement is exactly as open to professional men, business men, labor men, to liberals, to unionists, to conservatives, as it is to members of the Grain Growers' Association. It is absolutely unpartizan, and it is difficult to see how anyone, honestly devoted to the principles enunciated by it, can refuse to group himself with those likewise devoted unless the whole can be brought under the control of his favorite political party. We are hopeful, therefore, that all members of all classes and of all varieties of former party political affiliations will put partizanship under their feet and unite for the formation of this new group, linked together by a mutual devotion to a clearly stated set of political principles, rather than by personal or partizan considerations or any endeavor to return their own particular political favorites to office. It is hoped that the masses of the people of Saskatchewan will not be susceptible to the subtle appeals made to them by those who are too partizan to take the broad and unselfish course of the grain growers, or to lend themselves to a basis of grouping such as that on which the new political movement of the West is founded.

more, directors for District No. 16, who discussed, in detail, the Farmers' Platform.

At the conclusion of the addresses the following resolutions were adopted:—  
"Resolved, that this united meeting of locals of Tyner, Plato, Richlea, Opal, Red Rock, Aird, and Bickleigh Grain Growers' Associations, hereby approve of the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and we demand the Dominion government to enact legislation according thereto, and pledge ourselves to support any such candidates as will persistently uphold this platform."

A second resolution adopted was as follows:—

"Whereas, the professional classes are much represented in parliament and the agricultural industry is very inadequately represented; Resolved, that none but actual farmers—men who draw their substance from the soil—should be eligible as candidates for parliament."

A third resolution was introduced as follows:—

"Resolved, that candidates for parliament should not be allowed to use one dollar of private funds for campaign purposes"; which was amended, and adopted as follows: "That expenses of campaign should be spent out of money of association, as far as possible."

## Has Married a Wife

"I have married a wife and cannot come," is a scriptural excuse, which is well known, and frequently quoted. But it is not often that this is a reason for breaking up a grain growers' local. Such, however, appears to be the situation with the Lone Tree local, whose secretary, William Armour, of Patriot, writes:—

"The Lone Tree local has been at a standstill ever since our secretary left the country a year ago last fall, and will be till we get a school, which we are trying to get just now. The place where we used to have the meetings we cannot have any more as the man that owned it got married, so he needs it himself, and there is nowhere around that we could get."

## Address by Bank Manager

A. Butler, secretary-treasurer of the Kermaria Grain Growers' Association, reports the holding of a very enthusiastic meeting, which was held at the post office, on Saturday, June 25. The meeting was presided over by Geo. A. McIntyre, president, which was addressed by Mr. Moreau, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at St. Brieux, who gave a very able and clear address on the Canadian banking policy. The address was listened to attentively and appreciated by all persons present. The speaker stated that the officials of the bank wished all their managers to become active members of the local branches of the Grain Growers' Association. He also said that if any member of Kermaria, or any other local, who thought he was not being dealt with fairly, he (Mr. Moreau) would at once report the facts to their directors, so that if such were the case, Mr. Moreau would be made aware of it, and he would see to it that it should not occur again.

C. C. Stollker, of Wilkie, the newly-appointed secretary of District No. 13, is so enthused with his new job that recently he sent the following order to the Central office for stationery: "All the Farmers' Platforms that you can furnish—a thousand, if possible."

Ridgeford local reports the donation of \$25 towards the support of a rest room at Watrous; and also the appointment of four delegates to attend the next meeting of the Wood Creek council for the purpose of soliciting further financial assistance for the same worthy object. A resolution was also adopted to support a grain growers' candidate in the event of an election, and five members were appointed to canvass the district to secure funds for financing the campaign.



# United Farmers of Alberta

## Summer Picnics

### Rosyth

**O**UR first U.F.A. picnic was quite a success. There was a large crowd on the grounds and everybody enjoyed themselves. In fact they wish to make it an annual affair. We expect things to go ahead again after harvest, and you will hear from us.—A. M. Sherwood.

### Horse Hills

Yesterday I received a call to speak at Horse Hills U.F.A. picnic. C. Dorland, the president, stated that they had not yet had a Central officer present at that point, so I went out and glad to report a very healthy local at this point. It was a large gathering of farmers and their families. The picnic was a great success.—Rice Sheppard.

### Golden Center

We now have seven locals united in our district association.

Our picnic was a huge success, the estimated attendance being nearly 3,000.—A. T. Pierce, secretary, Golden Center, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Association.

### Egremont

I have just returned from a visit to Egremont local picnic. There was a splendid lot of men and women present, and a real good time enjoyed. At two p.m., everything was called off, and even the refreshment booth closed to give the speakers a good hearing. Mr. Rafn, Mr. Burnell and myself gave addresses on U.F.A. and political questions, and received splendid attention and most hearty thanks were given all speakers. They are ripe for political action, and are going to become a strong local in co-operation. I was quite pleased with the outlook at this point.—Rice Sheppard.

### New Locals

W. A. Warr, U.G.G. organizer, organized a local U.F.A. at Angle Lake, to be known as the Angle Lake local No. 531. H. Meyerman is president, and George Anderson, secretary; both of Angle Lake P.O.

P. H. Wedderburn, of Howell, political director for District No. 3, Medicine Hat constituency, organized a local at Suffield; this local is to be known as the Pipe Line local No. 516. M. M. Stokes is president and Paul A. Preiser, is secretary.

A new local has been organized at Wiste, to be known as the Little Gem local No. 619. William Adamson, Rawlinson, is president and P. K. Bidne, Wiste, is secretary.

Director C. H. Harris formed a local recently at New Brigden, to be known as the McConnell local No. 246. J. R. McConnell, New Brigden, is president and C. N. Pettinger, also of New Brigden, is secretary.

### Ardenode Doing Fine

Just a few lines to show we are not dead, neither are we sleeping.

In order to get the farm women into the organization, this local held a mighty successful picnic, at which there was a good crowd, plenty to eat, lots of ice cream and oranges (provided by the bachelors) and lots of fun. Sixteen new members joined, the majority being soldiers.

The local also held a social at the schoolhouse, the object being to raise the funds for the levy made by the political association, and resulted in \$45 being taken.

This district is somewhat handicapped by undergoing the second dry year in succession, but the recent rains have helped the late oats and the feed, and everyone will get feed and seed and some to spare.

We hope soon to have the telephone in working order, which will be a great advantage to the district. The next object of our ambition is an elevator, if it can in any way be managed.

We are trying to arrange for a car load of apples this fall, with the aid of

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

surrounding locals, also a car of flour and feed, but that can be arranged after harvest as your secretary expects to be perched on a binder for awhile.—P. H. Donkin, secretary, Ardenode local.

### Progress at Glenevis

I have just returned from a good U.F.A. meeting at Glenevis, west of Edmonton, on the Sanguine line of the C.N.R. They were anxious to get full information of U.F.A. work, as they hoped to strengthen their local and learn more about co-operative buying and selling. I had promised them some weeks ago if they would go ahead and organize I would pay them a visit later, so they advertised a meeting for the 6th and called on me. There was a good crowd present, although haying was in full swing. A number of new members were added to their list, and all expected they would have at least 50 members by next meeting. They set to work taking orders for twine and sent in an order to the U.G.G. This will be a good stock-shipping point, and they began to arrange for a shipment of stock.—Rice Sheppard.

### Farm Loans Act

Below I beg to hand you copy of a resolution unanimously adopted at the August monthly meeting of the East Clover Bar local union of this association, which may be of interest to other unions.—W. F. Jackman, acting secretary.

"Whereas the Alberta Farm Loans Act, which was placed on the statute books for the purpose of providing cheaper money for farmers and so encouraging agricultural development in Alberta, has never been put into effect, although an appropriation for that purpose was made in 1917;

"And whereas there is great need of the relief which would be afforded by long-term loans at low rates of interest;

"Therefore be it resolved that the East Clover Bar Local Union of the United Farmers of Alberta, request the provincial government to at once take steps to put the Farm Loans Act into operation."

### Livestock Shipping

A meeting of members of the U.F.A. of the Grande Prairie district was held in Grande Prairie on Saturday, August 9. W. F. Stevens, district representative, provincial department of agriculture, was elected chairman of the meeting.

After explaining the purpose for which the members of the farmers' association had been called together, Mr. Stevens called upon W. A. Warr, who explained the manner in which the work was being carried on, and what had been accomplished in other parts of the province as a result of co-operative effort in the marketing of livestock.

Mr. Warr, in the course of his remarks, stated that shipping associations which covered a considerable area, and which included a large number of locals, had less difficulty in securing full car-load shipments than did those whose operations covered only a small area.

It was agreed to by those present that an organization should be affected covering the entire Grande Prairie district.

At the conclusion of the above business, Mr. Stevens announced that he had received a communication from the deputy minister of agriculture, at Edmonton, stating that there was a considerable enquiry from stock men in southern Alberta, regarding the placing of cattle in the hands of reliable farmers in the Grande Prairie district on a share basis. He requested that all who knew of anyone who is in a position, and is desirous of taking cattle on a share basis for a term of years, to advise the deputy minister of agriculture, at Edmonton, or to send the in-

formation to his office in Grande Prairie.

After extending a vote of thanks to Mr. Warr for the information supplied, the meeting adjourned.

### U.F.A. Briefs

Our local is getting very strong and our meetings are well attended.—Chas. F. G. Kirby, secretary, Rosebud Valley local.

Central office is in receipt of \$36 from T. Jones, member of the Benton Valley local, Benton Station, for the Allies Agricultural Relief Fund.

Our organization meeting was not as large as anticipated, but we expect to further swell our ranks at next meeting.—Frank Chaisson, secretary, Whitecourt local.

At our last meeting the secretary was instructed to communicate with various locals using Picardville as shipping point, with a view to making up a club order for fence wire.—Sydney C. S. Courtney, secretary, Picardville local.

At a meeting of the Onefour local, a resolution was passed asking the government to examine lands in grazing leases, and open to settlement all tracts suitable for agriculture.

The secretary was instructed to write to the Irrigation Development Association at Lethbridge, and to the Irrigation Commission at Calgary, for information in regard to irrigation in the district.—T. L. Duncan, secretary.

The last meeting of the Malmo local was held in the new hall. The secretary Edward Peterson, reports: "The meeting was very lively and interesting, and now that we have a good central meeting place of our own, we expect to build up a strong lively local."

The Hardisty local gave an entertainment and social in the K. E. Hall. About 400 were in attendance, and standing room was at a premium. The chair was occupied by Lynn Bloom, the secretary of the local, who gave a short speech, after which an entertaining program was rendered. After the program, supper was served, followed by a dance. All report a royal good time.

The new Miroslawna local reports a charter membership of 32. Jacob Sikorski was elected secretary.

At an organization meeting held at Brainard school, addresses were given

At a meeting of the Olds local it was decided to canvass all circuits out of Olds refusing to pay more than \$1.50 rentals on rural phones. The local has bought three cars of fence posts co-operatively.—E. L. Grimes, secretary, Olds, U.F.A.

Our minister, Rev. W. Gibson, saw a whole season's series of talks in President Wood's U.F.A. Sunday letter and the accompanying circular.—Jas. Stone, Blackfoot.

Rosyth local appointed one of their members to report at the next meeting on what the farmers are doing in the way of organization, and also another member to report on what the manufacturers are doing.

Clivale local is not what you would call a large local, as we have only some 35 members on the roll, but there are some real hustlers among us. Our union gave a social evening for the benefit of organizing a U.F.W.A. club in our district. The ladies were well represented, which was highly appreciated by the U.F.A. members.—W. B. Markel, secretary, Clivale, U.F.A.

Some of the members of this Kirkdale school district, with the assistance

of Mr. Glambeck, of Queenstown, organized a U.F.A. local. We have just completed our first school building. Our district is not very large, hence we do not expect a very large membership.—H. Spankie, secretary, Lake McGregor.

Apparently the Carvel local is "lying in state," awaiting an impressive funeral, and yet, there is a faint glimmer of life.

Would some physician prescribe some means of fanning this glimmer into a flame as would postpone the funeral indefinitely?—Wm. J. Gurr, president.

Enclosed find \$10.00 as membership fees. I am carrying a few over until they can get the fee, rather than loose them, for I feel we need all we can get to help in our cause.—N. B. Markel, secretary, Clivale local.

We had a very successful meeting recently. We have now a paid-up membership of 49.—C. A. Wells, secretary, Condor local.

We will keep things moving from now on. There are several districts I hope to organize in the near future.—Philip H. Wedderburn, Howell.

We have just re-organized the Little Gem local with 19 paid-up members. We have at present nine ladies that will join our local.—P. K. Bidne, secretary.

A very successful open meeting, under the auspices of the District Association, occurred at Griffin's Creek. Director W. F. Bredin, who has been delivering a series of addresses in the district, as usual appeared to good advantage.—H. L. Dundas, secretary, Bear Lake local.

Our membership now numbers 37. Have got almost every farmer within reach.—J. W. Robson, secretary, Lockhart local.

Have a paid-up membership of 49.—C. A. Wells, secretary, Condor local.

Our ambitions this year have extended to a bees-waxed floor for our main hall which promises to be well used. We collected \$40 in aid of a Great War Veteran, recently settled near us, and who has lost his house and complete contents by fire. This amount is in addition to some already subscribed by some of our members.—Jas. Stone, secretary, Blackfoot local.

### Political Notes

I am glad to be able to report a new local of the U.F.A. at Bruderheim, on the C.N.R. main line north-east of Edmonton. I organized them on August 1. I think it was the hardest job I had on my hands for a long time, the farmers of the district feel that conditions politically in Canada are almost past hope, and they freely stated so, and questioned if the U.F.A. or any other organization would be able to improve same, one man openly declared all grafters. This shows how our farmers in such districts are feeling in respect to Canadian politics. However, after three hours hard fight, we got the local started with ten paid-up members.—Rice Sheppard.

The Trochu community sports which were held recently were a huge success. The U.F.A. had the sole right of dispensing dinners and refreshments which netted \$105. This goes into the political campaign fund which will make us 100 per cent. efficient and ready for any emergency.—Jas. Ritchie, secretary, Trochu, No. 762.

The farmers around here, as elsewhere, are waking up from their long sleep and this political question is sure a magnet that will keep them awake and hold them.—Walter Baker, director, Rosyth Local.

The independent political campaign has proven a great success to our local here. It has increased interest, as well as members.—E. Fye, secretary, Penhold Local.



# EATON'S

## FALL<sup>A</sup><sub>N</sub>D WINTER CATALOGUE



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97

## Farming Under Irrigation

Continued from Page 9

### Irrigation Rotations

In the work with rotations at the Lethbridge station it has been found that any rotation which uses a good acreage of alfalfa gives satisfaction. Alfalfa stimulates the soil by making additions of available nitrogen which has a beneficial effect on succeeding crops. There has been no definite practice established as yet regarding the length of time that it pays to leave the alfalfa down. It does not, however, fit in with a short rotation. On the other hand it seems to be the wiser practice not to leave it down indefinitely for if this is done the benefits that accrue to crops following it are not utilized. It is realized that it is too early yet in the irrigation game in Canada to dogmatize on the comparative merits of different rotations. When these rotations extend over a period of 10 or 15 years, or longer, it takes a long time to work out their comparative merits. However, work along this line has been in progress for some eight years. There is this advantage that the similar problems have had to be tackled in the irrigated portions of the dry states. There it has been found that a good plan is to have a rotation within a rotation. When a part of the farm gets run down or weedy it is seeded to alfalfa and left down for a number of years and at the same time a piece of alfalfa sod is broken up and a grain crop rotation put on it.

Two rotations, "U" and "V," were established in 1911. Another, which is styled "X," was begun in 1914. "V" is alfalfa continuously. "U" is a ten-year rotation. The land is seeded to alfalfa without a nurse crop and alfalfa hay is taken off each season until the end of the sixth year. The seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth years are devoted to hoed crops, wheat, oats and barley respectively. Eight years' results have been obtained with this rotation and on the plot on which it is followed potatoes was the hoed crop used. It gave a yield of 757 bushels per acre. On a farm where this rotation is followed six-tenths of the land is always under alfalfa. The rotation will not work out as a grain proposition but means inevitably that livestock must be kept. The same is also true of "X," which is a 15-year rotation as follows: First year, seeded to alfalfa without a nurse crop; from the second to the tenth year, both inclusive, alfalfa hay; eleventh year, barley; twelfth year, corn; thirteenth year, wheat; fourteenth year, oats; fifteenth year, peas. With this rotation two-thirds of the farm would be under alfalfa.

For "X" as complete data has not been obtained as for "U," the reason being that it has not been under way for so long a period.

### Some Comparative Yields

In working out the problems of the farmers of Southern Alberta, Mr. Fairfield has given close attention to the comparative yields under irrigation and dry farming. The results for wheat, oats, barley, peas, and potatoes for 11 years are given in the table below:

### Comparative Results on Dry Land vs. Irrigated Land, Lethbridge Station.

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Peas	Potatoes
	Marquis	Banner	Swedish	All Varieties	Irish
	bushels	bushels	Chevalier	bushels	Cobler
	Dry Irr.	Dry Irr.	Dry Irr.	Dry Irr.	Dry Irr.
1908	29 43	80 88	55 61	19 19	92 235
1909	31 40	56 77	44 69	19 19	159 605
1910	11 23	21 68	12 54	12 38	103 521
1911	Hailed	Hailed	Hailed	23 39	356 568
1912	28 50	77 145	41 77	41 62	296 501
1913	25 52	73 115	50 98	31 42	195 483
1914	24 54	49 113	25 90	19 52	400 495
1915	63 94	143 81	86 80	53 50	283 447
1916	48 71	118 157	64 79	46 37	475 530
1917	28 48	56 128	40 82	23 48	157 465
1918	14 62	24 104	17 91	16 48	93 505
Average	30 53	70 108	43 78	27 41	237 487
Increase due to irrigation	23	38	35	14	250
Increase per cent.	77%	54%	81%	51%	106%

This year, with a total failure of the dry-farmed land, would throw the balance still further in favor of irrigation.

In all cases, except potatoes, the results are obtained from 1-60-acre plots. On this account the yields are higher than would probably have been the case had the fields been larger, but as the plots were all the same size the results are comparable. On the dry land the crops were in all cases planted on summerfallow and therefore in each case took two years to produce. On the irrigated land the grain crops were in most cases grown on land that had raised a hoed crop of some kind the year previous, and the potatoes were usually planted on grain land.



Baling Alfalfa Hay for Market

Photographed in the Coaldale district, August 1, 1919.

### Putting the Water on the Land

It is too early in the irrigation game in Alberta to dogmatize as to the amount of water to use and when to use it, according to Mr. Fairfield. The main points are to have such a diversification of crops that the water can be utilized at various times during the season, and to give each crop the water when it needs it. In the Lethbridge district a farmer is allowed at the rate of one cubic foot of water per second, flowing continuously, from May 1 to October 1 for each 150 acres. This is enough to cover the land to a depth of two feet. If all this water, or even a considerable portion of it were required within a short period of a few weeks, as it would be for grain crops exclusively, it would put a demand on the irrigation system that could not be met.

### Fall Irrigation

The following remarks on fall irrigation which is now a timely subject, have recently been published by Mr. Fairfield:

"The importance of fall irrigation, especially for grain, in Southern Alberta is becoming more and more apparent from year to year. Farmers have not been slow to recognize the many advantages gained by having the stubble land irrigated in the fall, but on account of the press of other work at that season of the year they have found it difficult to get around to it early enough to get much land wet before the water is shut off. The stocked grain must first be removed from the field to be irrigated, which means that it must either be threshed or stacked, but unfortunately the farmer finds many other things that require his immediate attention just then. The last cutting of alfalfa must be taken care of. The potatoes must be dug, and innumerable other fall jobs must be done. Consequently the irrigating, except in rare cases, is neglected. Notwithstanding these difficulties that stand in the way, the advantages gained by having some land thus prepared for a grain crop the following season are so marked that the better farmers are convinced that they cannot afford not to get at least part



of their grain land well soaked before the winter sets in.

#### Reduces Summer Demand for Water

"As there is at the present time a much larger proportion of grain raised on all irrigated farms in Southern Alberta than of any other kind of crop, it can readily be seen that during the period that these crops require irrigation the demand for water on the canal system is excessive, and until such time as there is a greater diversification of crops on each individual farm, it is hardly to be expected that the main canals can supply sufficient water to each farmer to irrigate all his grain just at the proper time to obtain the very largest yields possible. If, however, half or more of a farmer's land had been irrigated the previous fall he would be relieved of worry on this score. In fact, in many seasons of good rainfall an excellent yield from such fields would be obtained without applying water to the growing grain.

"In preparing the stubble land for irrigation in the fall the field ditches should be opened out as soon as it is possible after the stocks of grain have been removed. In addition, ditches to take care of the waste water and prevent it running on fields that it would be undesirable for it to get on should be provided. After the field dries off sufficiently it is well to surface cultivate it. It is usually safe to double-disc for little danger from soil-drifting need be apprehended under such conditions. Plowing would be in order if time permits, but harrowing immediately afterward should be conscientiously done to prevent loss of moisture on account of the soil being left too lumpy or loose.

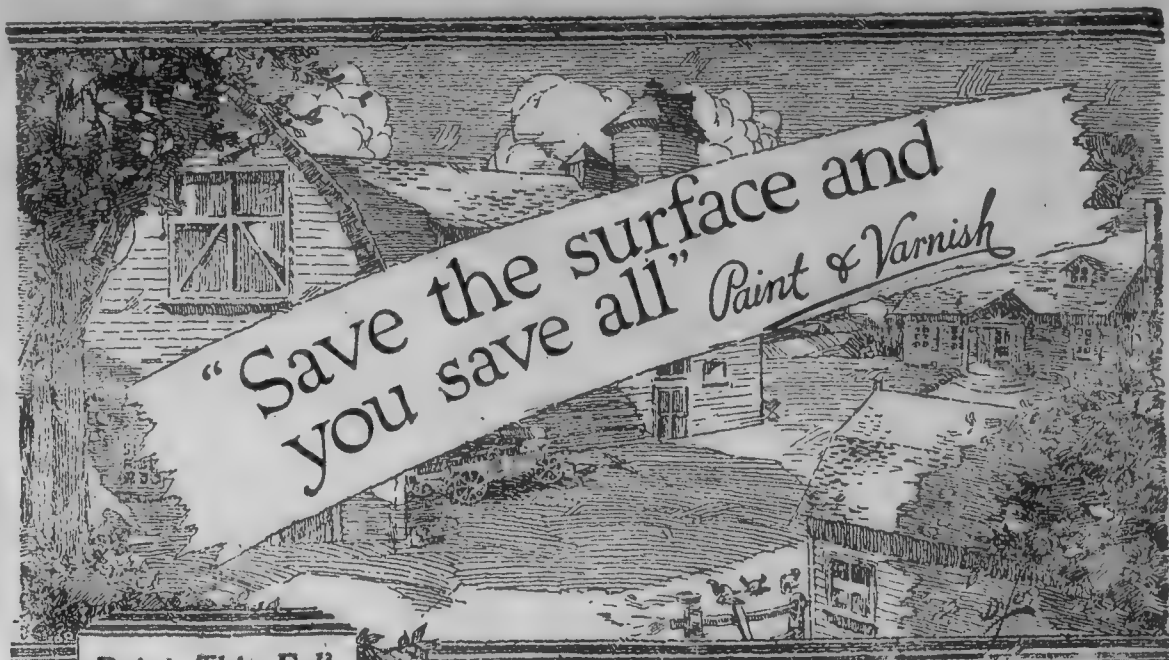
"The practice of irrigating alfalfa and Timothy in the autumn before winter sets in is so generally followed by the better farmers that no comment is called for. Experience has shown that no hay grower can afford to neglect it."

#### The Irrigator's Weed Problem

The weed problem on the irrigated farm is a different proposition from that on a dry farm. The irrigation farmer has advantages and disadvantages in fighting these pests. Late summer and fall irrigation tends to spread weed seeds that float and these may be thoroughly spread over the land. Ditch banks, with their abundance of moisture form a great breeding place for some of the worst weeds. From my observations in the district, Canada thistle, wild oats and stink weed have established themselves pretty thoroughly, Canada thistle being the most in evidence just then. "One of the biggest problems in this regard is to keep the ditch banks clean," said Mr. Fairfield, when this subject came up. "The weeds must be kept down by cutting. Seeding the ditch banks to a good stiff sod grass, like Brome, will also help. But in this connection we must remember that the irrigation farmer in his fight against weeds has a great ally in alfalfa. No weed will stand up against two or three cuttings a year. Weeds are no greater problem to the irrigationist than to any other farmer.

#### A Permanent Agriculture

"If irrigation means anything it means a permanent agriculture," concluded Mr. Fairfield. "Under it we will produce more wealth per acre. With it goes smaller farms, a denser population and a more highly-developed rural life. Tree growing is facilitated. Higher-priced crops will eventually be raised. More fruits and vegetables will be grown and this will be followed by the establishment of canneries. As you go through the country you will realize that irrigation is going to mean the salvation of this dry country. Of course it will bring with it its one own set of problems but we will have to overcome them. To have a desirable country life we must have a good soil, plenty of water and people. We have the soil. We already have a considerable country population. Irrigation will supply us with the water. My prediction is that in 20 years you will find right here in the dry belt one of the most highly-developed agricultural districts in this whole western country."



#### Paint This Fall

##### Because:

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  - surfaces are now in their most receptive condition, practically every trace of moisture having been eliminated by the summer sun.
  - the wood being dry it absorbs more readily, and the paint holds better.
  - a surface needing protection should never be allowed to go over the winter without it.
  - property needs more protection during winter than at any other time.
- "Save the Surface and you save all."

## Defying the weather on the farm

Find the up-to-date farmer who will stand for unnecessary waste. Find anyone, for that matter, with enterprise enough to accumulate property, who is willing to see it go to pieces.

And yet all over this country are farmers and others who are losing money unnecessarily every day, and do not appreciate it.

No matter how substantial your building may be, the elements will damage it if you give them the chance.

Never for one instant does the work of disintegration stop unless you stop it. Unless the surface of a building is protected by a surface coating the elements work away at it night and day.

Barns weaken and sometimes even partially collapse. Silos decay. Pens and coops go to pieces and are split up for wood. Outbuildings are replaced—all of which, too often happens long before the building's normal time.

Surface protection preserves buildings indefinitely. Disintegration is impossible if the surface is protected. Save the surface and you save all.

Whatever the material, whether wood, metal, concrete, cement, stucco or plaster, remember the great importance of surface protection. Save the surface and you save all.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Save the Surface Campaign Committee, for the purpose of educating the public in the Preservative and Protective value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of Property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:

"The realization of the above objects will lead to employment during the Reconstruction Period and bears our entire approval.

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION



*Harry M. Thompson*  
Commissioner

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Three leading brands—each particularly suited to jobs of your farm:

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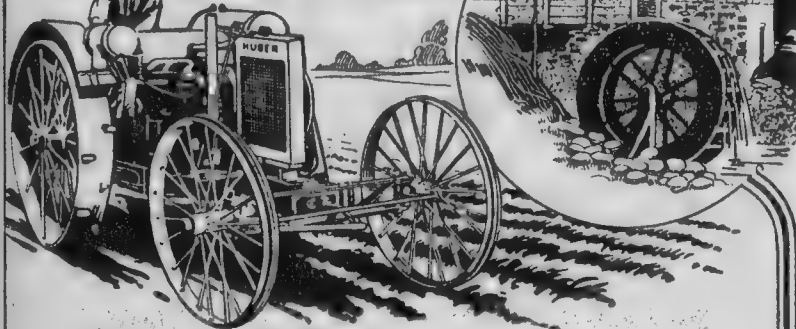
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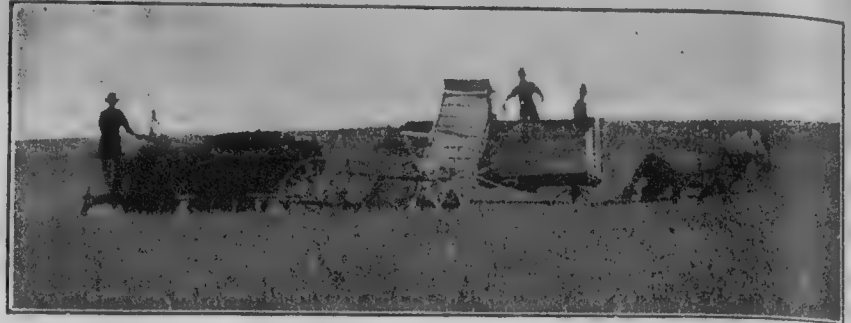
Weight 5,000 pounds; pulls three 14" bottom plows; 12 h. p. delivered to the draw bar; 25 h. p. at the belt; Waukesha four-cylinder motor; Perflex Radiator; Hyatt Roller Bearings; burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate; center draft; two speeds, 2 1/2 and 4 miles per hour.

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BRANDON, MANITOBA

Some territory still open for live dealers



Header Working on a Farm Near Brooks, Alta.

Many headers have been used in the drought-stricken areas this year. The grain is allowed to become dead ripe; it is then cut and elevated into close racks and stacked ready for threshing.

## Root and Vegetable Seeds

*British Columbia Farmers Prepare to Supply Demand—Co-operative Growing and Marketing Associations Organized*

**N**O commodity that enters into the country's agricultural development has been more vitally affected by the war than root and vegetable seeds. These are purchased annually in large quantities by Canadian farmers. In pre-war days the seed used in sowing Canada's root fields and vegetable gardens came almost exclusively from continental Europe. Germany, Holland, Denmark and Belgium were the chief sources of supply. The reason that the seed growers of these countries dominated the Canadian market was their cheap farm labor, which enabled them to underbid all competitors.

With the outbreak of the war, however, this trade was absolutely extinguished. For a while it looked as if an insufficient amount of seed would be available for Canadian farmers. However, the bins were cleaned up, old stocks of seed used, and the situation met as nearly as could be. This old seed, however, was not up to standard. There were many failures with it, chiefly on account of unsatisfactory germination. Importations were also made from the United States and the attention of Canadian farmers turned to the production of these seeds.

### Seed Growing Possibilities

Root seed production has been encouraged by the Dominion Seed Branch. There are great possibilities in its production where it can be grown and matured successfully. As with any other kind of seed native-grown root and vegetable seed is the most desirable. With proper attention to the selection of stock on the part of the growers there is no doubt but that a better quality of seed, even than that which was imported from Europe before the war, can be produced. By the use of improved machinery it is possible that the handicap of competing with cheap labor will be overcome.

The soil and climate of British Columbia gives promise of making that province the chief source of supply of root and vegetable seed, at least for western Canada. The good prospects in this line of production have been brought to the attention of B.C. farmers, and this year about 150 acres of seed has been produced in the province. The farmers are taking the right course, and at the beginning of this new enterprise, have completed two provincial organizations through which

seed will be grown and marketed. The first of these is the British Columbia Seed Growers' Association, of which L. Stevenson, superintendent of the Sidney Experimental Station, is president and R. H. Helmer, superintendent of the Summerland Experimental Station, is vice-president. The object of the association is to get farmers interested in the production of these seeds and to supervise the growing of the seed so that nothing but a product of the highest quality will be put on the market.

### Keeping the Seed Pure

The association is divided into seven local branches, each covering a district in which seed can be grown successfully. The organization of a local branch in each district in the province has been done for a definite purpose. Each local association will take up the production of one variety of each class of seed. The object of this restriction is to keep the varieties absolutely pure by making it impossible for mixing or cross fertilization to take place. Already a provincial act has been passed, though, as yet, it has not been put into operation, which will look upon any variety except that which the district has decided on growing as a noxious weed, subject to the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act. Official inspectors will pass on any such variety that is being grown, and decide whether or not it is far enough away from other varieties to prevent cross fertilization.

All seed will be government inspected while it is growing, and after it is harvested it will be taken to a central warehouse to be inspected and tested. It will also be cleaned, and all seed will go out under a number with which each grower is supplied, so that if any complaints come in the member producing poor seed can be checked up. Every precaution will be taken to produce seed of such a quality that the farmer who is getting it will be sure that it is true to variety, and that it has been tested for germination.

### Seed Marketing Association

But the growing of good seed is only half of the game. Realizing this, the farmers of British Columbia have organized a selling association, which is provincial in its scope.

It is known as the United Seed Growers Limited, with headquarters at Penticton, B.C. The authorized capital stock is \$100,000 in \$50 shares, with



The Farm Home of Leon Abbott, in the Edmonton District



20 shares as the limit that can be held by one shareholder. Fifteen per cent. of the amount of shares taken is paid up at the time they are purchased. When the company had sold enough shares to insure that it would become a going concern, a firm at Pentteton offered to put up a \$3,000 warehouse according to the company's plans. This building will be rented for the time being, but a sinking fund has been created and it is hoped to purchase the warehouse within a period of about seven years. In this warehouse, seed will be received and re-cleaned. Cleaning machinery and a gas engine to drive it is now on order. This year, the company is taking up the cleaning and grading of all seed that is grown under the B.C. Seed Growers' Association rules.

#### Plan of Marketing

It was realized early in the game that a special effort would have to be put forth to get the seed grown in the province marketed advantageously. This problem is still receiving full consideration. It is hoped to get in touch with farmers' clubs in the prairie provinces so that the seed will pass directly from the co-operative producers to the growers of roots and vegetables. What the seed growers are aiming at is to establish a seed business so that the farmers will be able to get reliable, Canadian-grown root and vegetable seeds direct from the producers and not have to depend on commercial seed, which has frequently been shown to be inferior in quality and of poor germination. The growers are already in touch with many farmers' clubs of Ontario, and all communications from the East show that the farmers of that province are keen to get the seed produced in British Columbia.

As an indication of the success with which root and vegetable seed can be grown in British Columbia, the Experimental Station at Summerland this year produced four tons of mangel seed and two tons of carrot seed, together with vegetable seed of various kinds. The stock from which this was produced was distributed through the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, last winter, to try out Canadian-grown seed against the commercial stock usually marketed.

#### Leave Top On Alfalfa

Under no condition should alfalfa, which has been seeded this year, be clipped back so that it will not go into the winter with a good top. Even when the land is very weedy it is best not to clip the alfalfa back unless the clipping is done early enough, so that the crop will come on and make a growth of six to ten inches before the winter sets in. With a good strong growth the alfalfa is enabled to catch and retain the winter snows. Leaving a top of from six to ten inches also improves the hardiness of the crop and the yield and earliness of the following year's crop as well. Under no consideration should stock be allowed on newly-seeded alfalfa fields during the fall and winter. The tramping of the young plants and the pasturing off of the young plants affects the stand adversely.

#### When to Cut Corn

The season in the West is shorter than the normal corn season. For this reason, the time for cutting corn is

governed more by fall frosts than by the maturity of the crop. In case the fall frosts are delayed until the corn reaches the glazed stage it may then be cut. A slight frost does not materially damage the crop. Heavy frosts, however, damage it materially, and in case the first frost is a heavy one and catches the corn, the cutting should be rushed with all possible speed or the crop will deteriorate rapidly. If the first frost is a light one, the cutting should also be proceeded with. In this case, the stalks will still be green, and if they are bound in sheaves it is well to leave them on the ground a day or two to dry before they are put in the silo.

When the corn is saved by stooking it in the fields the process of stooking may be assisted by the use of a jack. This is made by putting two legs about four feet long on one end of a 16-foot scantling. A few feet from the elevated end a hole is bored through the scantling in which an old broom handle is fitted loosely. The stook is then built at the juncture of the broom handle and the scantling, and when it is completed the broom handle is removed and the jack pulled out. The stooks should be tied tightly with binder twine twice, about two-thirds of the way up. A good-sized stook is about six feet across.

In some districts it is the practice to save the corn by stacking. Layers of straw and corn are placed alternately, the layers of straw being about three times as thick as those of corn. The mixture makes a palatable feed, which is relished by stock during the winter. When corn is stacked in this way, the precaution of using plenty of straw should be taken. Unless at least three times as much straw as corn is used the mixture is likely to heat.

#### Outworms and Wireworms

Q.—During the last few years we have been bothered a lot in this district with outworms and wireworms. What farming practices should be followed to lessen the damage from these pests?—H. R. TOVERNA, Sask.

A.—The moths of outworms lay their eggs throughout August and up until September 20, usually on summer-fallowed fields and in or on the soil near green growth, the instinct of the moths being to have the young hatch out near a food supply. From these eggs the next season's outworms hatch. The habit of laying eggs near green growth suggests one preventative measure, and that is to keep the summerfallow absolutely free from green growth from August 1 to the end of September. As the eggs are usually laid among clods or lumps it is well to keep the surface harrowed down as fine as is consistent with good farming practice. Land that has become weedy and which is likely to be infected with outworms may be plowed as deeply as possible in the fall. The eggs are then buried so deeply that the newly-hatched worms die of starvation before they are able to reach the surface. The efficiency of this method can be increased by harrowing or packing the soil thoroughly. It is not a very certain preventative measure.

Wireworms are the larvae of click-beetles, so named because when placed on their backs they throw themselves up into the air with a clicking sound and turn over. It usually requires from three to five years to complete their life history. Most of this time is spent in the form of cylindrical, worm-like

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It is a proven fact that the Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor saves money on the farm.

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Farmers who own Cletrac Tractors have their farms in good shape—more of their land is earning money. And because it fits the land better the Cletrac increases the yield per acre.

Plows  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour. Climbs in and out of places that block other tractors.

The Cletrac is a kerosene (coal oil) tractor—uses no more kerosene than most tractors use of gas.

Don't make a decision on the tractor till you have studied all the facts. Two most interesting books, "Our Owners Say" and "Selecting a Tractor" free for the asking. Write now.

Mr. C. S. Wing, of Ponoka, Alta., writes about his Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor:

"I have broken 235 acres of sod, all heavy willow grass land. I pulled a 20-inch John Deere wooden beam plow with a side cutter. Sod turned from 20 inches to 26 inches wide from 6 inches to 12 inches deep; average  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres per day."



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DRUMHELLER ALBERTA



Potatoes in Blossom on the Farm of W. C. McColl, Bremner, Alta.

Mr. McColl was formerly a fruit grower in the Niagara district, Ont. He is now engaged in general farming and gardening east of Edmonton. This year \$100 worth of asparagus was marketed. Potatoes are his specialty, and yields of 800 and 400 bushels per acre are common with him.





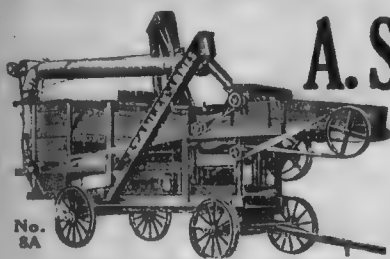
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We have a threshing machine for any engine from 8 H.P. up to 30 H.P. Did you ever hear anyone say: "I cannot afford to have my threshing done this year, my crop is too light?" But still some give this reason for not buying this threshing machine. But the less crop you have the more need to save every bushel. Money spent in being threshed by others is an expense. Buying my machine is an investment. But to buy some other machine may be a

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No. 4—Combination 28-36 Separator, Hand-Feed, Wind Stacker, 11 H.P. Engine, Clutch Pulley, Oscillating Magneto, all Belts.

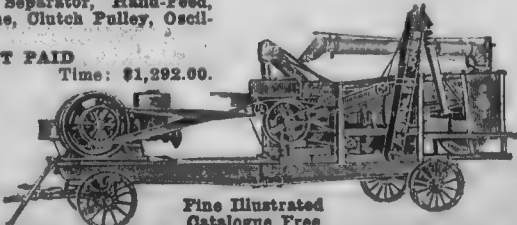
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Cash: \$1,149.00. Time: \$1,292.00.

No. 4A—Same as above, but with Self-feeder, instead of Hand-feed.

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Capacity, about 700 wheat and 1,200 oats per day.



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larvae, with hard, smooth, waxy, reddish-brown surface. The worms are from one-half to one inch in length.

The eggs of the click-beetle are usually deposited in grass lands, and the young ones feed on the grass roots. When the sod land is brought into cultivation the worms present in the soil often attack the cultivated crops. An effective way of dealing with them is to plow the land late in the fall. Rotate the crop, working the infected soil into one of the legumes for a season or two. It is difficult to destroy the worms, partly owing to their resistance to poison.

### Fall Work on Prairie Land

Q.—Would it be advisable to plow stubble land in this district this fall, or would it be better to disc the land and sow it next year without plowing. We have had considerable rain since the first of August, and the soil is in good condition for plowing. The land is comparatively weedy with a good sprinkling of wild oats.—A. J. R., Southern Alberta.

A.—When the soil is so dry that it cannot be plowed properly, it is better to disc the land as soon as possible after harvest in preparation for plowing in the spring. This year it would be better practice, where considerable rain has fallen, as it has in your district, to plow four or five inches deep as early as possible. Follow the plow with the drag harrow and pack thoroughly, following the plow closely with these implements. The land will then be in a condition to germinate weed seeds, especially wild oats. The plowing will also set back grasses with creeping roots, if such are present. Fall plowed land is in a better condition than stubble to retain any fall rains that may come, more plant food is made available and it has the additional advantage of being ready for early spring seeding.

### Pasturing Winter Rye

Q.—Is it safe to pasture winter rye closely in the fall, or does it require a strong growth to avoid winter killing?—W. J. H., Manitoba.

A.—One of the chief advantages of winter rye as a pasture is that it provides feed in the late fall and early spring. It remains green after being frozen. If it has been sown early enough to get a good start, the stock can be safely left on it until freeze-up. Less damage will result if it has been sown on well-packed land. If the rye will be required for spring pasture, it should not be pastured too closely this fall. When this precaution is taken the stock may be turned on it in the spring when the frost is out of the first six inches of ground. If it makes a good growth while being spring pastured, and if the stock are not left on too long, a small crop of grain may be harvested. The ability of fall rye to stand considerable punishment leads some to expect too much of it. A heavy grain crop cannot be expected if it is pastured too thoroughly, especially late in the spring.

### Western Rye Grass

Of all the grasses tested on the Scott Experimental Station, western rye grass has proven to be one of the hardiest, most drought-resistant and most easily eradicated according to M. J. Tinline, the superintendent. From the standpoint of yield, it is at the top of the list, averaging over two tons per acre for the past three years on the plots at the Scott station. On the fields the yields were lighter and have in some seasons been as low as half-a-ton per acre, but have ranged up to one-and-three-quarter tons. Nevertheless it has been found that western rye grass grown for hay in the crop rotation, has shown some profit and, in addition, breaking up western rye grass sod has cost less per acre than has the ordinary summerfallow. This is due to fewer weeds in the sod land. It is also worth while observing that wheat grown after summerfallowing the sod land has given greater profits per acre than where wheat was grown on the ordinary summerfallow.

In seeding down it has been found that an increased yield can be secured in the first crop by sowing alone, but the second crop is dependent on the amount of moisture and not on the treatment in seeding down. On summerfallow land western rye has given



heavier yields than when sown after a grain crop, but this difference is not nearly as great as would be expected. Where barnyard manure has been turned under and grass grown in succeeding years the yield has been quite equal to where the grass has been sown on fallow land.

One advantage of western rye grass is that it can be included in a rotation. Its chief value is for hay, but it can also be profitably used for pasture under certain conditions. It does not aftermath freely. After a hay crop is taken off the sod may be broken up and treated as a summerfallow.

#### Kernels

Reports from all over North Dakota show that the best wheat this year is on corn or potato land. This confirms what has already been found in those districts in Western Canada where corn can be profitably grown.

At the Scott Experimental Station various experiments with western rye grass showed that light seedings, in which from 10 to 12 pounds of seed per acre was used, were the most profitable. Mixing other grasses with western rye grass has, up to the present, decreased rather than increased the yields.

Many of the most troublesome insect pests, including Colorado potato beetles, are provided with ideal winter quarters when old rubbish, such as weeds and potato tops, are left on the ground. A good fall clean-up will make it more difficult for them to winter over.

Winter rye should be sown within the next week if it is not already in the ground. September 10 is the latest date at which it is recommended to sow this grain, and that is for southern Alberta. Nothing is lost by sowing it earlier. Just one word of precaution. See that the seed-bed is good and firm. The packer should always precede the drill with winter rye.

Experiments conducted at the Brookings, South Dakota, station, in winter feeding steers on silage, showed that silage made from corn cut when the kernels were glazed or dented, gave the best daily gains. That from corn cut when the kernels were in the dough gave almost as good results. When the corn was cut in the milk or blister stage the silage gave the poorest gains. If the weather stays warm let the corn take advantage of it, but of the frost catches it, lose no time in cutting.

In North Dakota it has been found that 1,000 pounds per acre of the early-maturing weeds of short season growth will remove 2.5 inches of stored water; while 1,000 pounds of the more greedy coarse weeds of longer season growth will pump up out of the soil as much as four to five inches of stored rainfall. Under average conditions clean summer tillage will conserve for the next season's use about 4-5 inches of water. If weeds are allowed to grow in the summerfallow, or if the corn gets very weedy, the entire advantage gained through summer tillage may be wholly lost.

A subscriber living east of Wainwright, Alta., writes stating that his district was badly dried out this year and his soil is light and easily drifted, yet in spite of this 20 acres of spring rye, sown last spring, will thresh out ten bushels to the acre. He will also have sufficient straw for his stock. The first of the spring rye to be sown got a start before the drifting winds came, but the rest had to come through two weeks of bad drifting weather before it got a start. The crop was the best in the district this year. "Winter rye is the rage now, but spring rye has an important place on land that is inclined to drift," he says.



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**H**ENS can't lay when molting, they are too busy making feathers. And at this critical time they are in danger of contracting disease because of weather changes, lack of plumage and weakened condition. Hurry your hens through the molt and get them back on the job.

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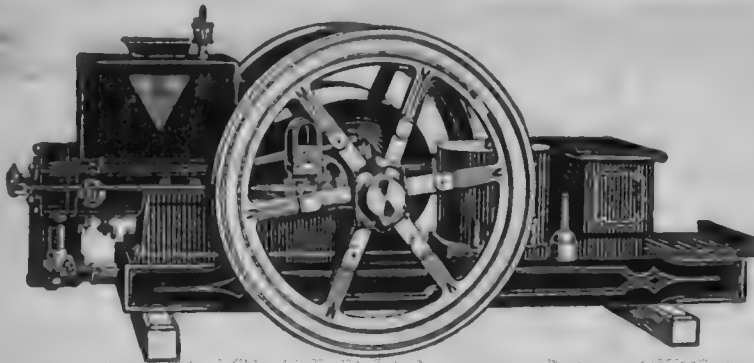
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THE reputation of the De Laval Company is a most valuable asset. For over thirty years it has been building up this reputation among Canadian dairymen and farmers.

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Tractors Average 300 Hours' Work Per Year—Horses 700 Hours

## The Horse and Farm Power

*A Study of the Distribution of Horse and Tractor Power and Probabilities for the Future—By Prof. W. F. Handschin*

ON the basis of its influence on farm profits, the economic use of horse power is of first importance. Profits in farming are determined by expense involved in production quite as much as by gross returns. Such profits can be increased only by increasing gross returns without a corresponding increase in expense, or by decreasing expense without a corresponding decrease in gross returns. From the standpoint of reducing expense in production, horse labor costs constitute the item of greatest importance. First, because in the operation of a farm the only items of expense which can be very much influenced are those which are commonly known as the operating costs. Such fixed charges as interest on the investment, rent and taxes, cannot ordinarily be reduced by any great margin. On the other hand, the operating costs, such as man labor and horse labor, can be materially reduced through the proper organization and management of the farm business.

In ordinary corn-belt farming, operating costs make up from 35 to 50 per cent. of the total cost of production. Of these operating costs, man and horse labor represent from 60 to 80 per cent.; horse labor, representing from 30 to 40 per cent. of the total operating costs. It is of special importance to study the cost of horse labor because of the fact that this item can be influenced more than almost any other item of expense in the farm business. On the pre-war basis, horse-labor costs varied on representative Illinois farms, from 8 to 15 cents per hour. On the basis of present prices, there is a range of from 12 to 25 cents per hour. Thus we find that on some farms the cost of horse labor is 100 per cent. higher than on other farms working under the same conditions, and carrying on the same type of farming. On the farms under consideration, however, the amount of work performed per horse per hour was in general about the same, regardless of whether the cost was 8 or 15 cents per hour.

### Variations in Cost of Horse Power

Even these differences in the unit cost of horse labor, mean relatively little until we translate them into terms of cost per acre of our standard farm crops. In the case of oats, which normally requires about 20 hours of horse labor per acre, differences, due to this item, would range from \$1.60 to \$2.40 per acre. In the case of wheat, which requires about 36 hours of horse labor per acre, the differences would range from \$2.88 to \$4.32 per acre.

Thus it is evident that the differences in the cost of horse labor, which occur

somewhat commonly on Illinois farms, are responsible for very considerable differences in the costs of producing our ordinary farm crops. Inasmuch as horse labor—above all other items of cost—shows the greatest variations, this item should be made the subject of very special attention.

### Reducing Horse-Power Costs

Investigation has pointed to extravagance in the manipulation of horse power, which may be improved as follows:—

First.—By so organizing the system of farming as to secure a large amount of productive horse use per year. If we assume that a horse works ten hours per day, and that there are 300 working days in the year, we should have 3,000 horse-hours per year, providing the horse were able to work ten hours per day every working day. In actual practice, however, we find that the farm horse frequently does not work over 600 to 800 hours per year; that is, from 60 to 80 days of ten hours each. Some farms carrying on representative types of farming are able to secure from 1,200 to 1,400 hours of labor per horse per year, an increase of 40 to 50 per cent. over the average secured on good farms.

One of the most fundamental factors in making possible a large use of horse labor is a good crop rotation, in which the crops selected are such as to distribute the horse labor as evenly as possible throughout the entire growing season.

The production of two or more classes of livestock, particularly where winter feeding is carried on, helps to provide productive employment for horse labor and in this way assists both in keeping horses in better condition during the winter months as well as reducing the unit cost of horse labor.

Second.—The unit cost of horse labor may also be reduced by paying closer attention to economical feeding, shelter and management of the horses carried on the farm. Important economies, particularly in feeding, may be effected.

Third.—Unit costs of horse labor may also be reduced by using brood mares to supply a considerable part of the farm power. It goes without saying, that if the raising of foals is to be a factor in reducing horse costs such foals must be of the best type, otherwise, the enterprise may prove a liability rather than an asset.

Fourth.—In reducing unit costs of horse labor, the farmer may also reduce his total carrying cost somewhat by shifting a part of his depreciation on horse equipment. Since approximately 90 per cent. of all work horses in the

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100,000 Tractors Would Displace 1 Per Cent. of American Farm Work Horses



country are on farms, it is evident that no large amount of the depreciation can be shifted to the city user. City horses, however, wear out in from four to five years on the average, while farm horses last from eight to ten years. It is evident, therefore, that approximately 20 per cent. of the horse consumption of the country (in U.S.A.) takes place in cities. Inasmuch as other factors than age contribute most to the wearing out of the horse on the city streets, it will be advisable for the farmer to sell off his surplus horses which the city requires before they depreciate on his own hands. In this way 15 to 20 per cent. of the depreciation costs of all farm horses may be shifted to the city.

Fifth.—In the reduction of the unit costs of horse labor, one factor, which is very frequently overlooked should be given primary consideration. I refer to the question of the type of horse to be used. As a matter of fact, only a small percentage of the horses actually in use even approximate what we might call standard requirements from the standpoint of weight, conformation, speed, quality and temperament. We are discussing very much these days the question of design in farm tractors and farm machinery in general. The same question is quite as important as applied to the farm horse. In the case of the horse, however, the problem of securing the right type in any large number is a difficult, long-time proposition, even though we have many excellent examples of the right design. In the case of the tractor, once a good design is perfected, there will be any number of concerns which can turn it out in large numbers.

#### Essentials in a Farm Horse

The horse which is to meet our farm requirements must have weight first, because the unit of man labor which now goes with the unit of horse power, as well as the machinery used, is adapted to anywhere from five or six to eight or ten horses. In the case of the tractor the unit of power which goes with one man may be even larger. On the basis of our methods in modern farming and the size of the farm, the unit of horse power must be large, if it is to be best adapted to the utilization of man labor.

The horse must not only have weight, but he must combine with this weight correct conformation, if we are to get the greatest amount of power for a given amount of weight. He must have the right conformation, if he is to be able to develop satisfactory speed. That is, he must be able, not only to walk at a good rate, but also to trot when necessary, regardless of whether he weighs 1,600 pounds or a ton.

#### Results Obtained from Tractors

It has always been my opinion that the tractor never would be a permanent fixture in our farming, unless it was so designed as to wear practically as many years as a horse. In general, tractor users secure from 25 to 40 days of work per year, that is, from 250 to 300 hours per year as an average. Assuming that the tractor must last eight years, this would mean from 2,000 to 2,500 hours. When we keep in mind that the Liberty motor, which weighs 880 pounds and produces 440 horse power, is designed to run 50 hours under maximum load before it is overhauled, we get some idea as to the possibilities of mechanical motors.

I am more and more impressed with the increased intelligence with which the tractor manufacturer and the tractor salesman is tackling his problem. His competition is becoming more intelligent each year. He is claiming much less than when he started out, but is making good in a much larger way on his claims. I feel confident that the horseman must be ready to meet this competition largely on the basis I have outlined, if he is to meet it at all. That is, he must improve his power unit, and he must so organize his farming as to make possible the most efficient application of his power, whether this be one horse or ten.

#### Economical Horse Power

In order to determine somewhat more definitely the economy of the horse in performing farm work, we must analyze the various farm operations with

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## Electrify Your Farm!

The Silent Alamo supplies brilliant illumination in the house. You merely press a button. Floods the barns and other buildings with safe light. Adds many hours to working time.

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Expensive? No! Electric power and light is an investment. Especially if you select the quietest running plant of all—the plant from which ruinous vibration has been scientifically eliminated—the

## Silent ALAMO

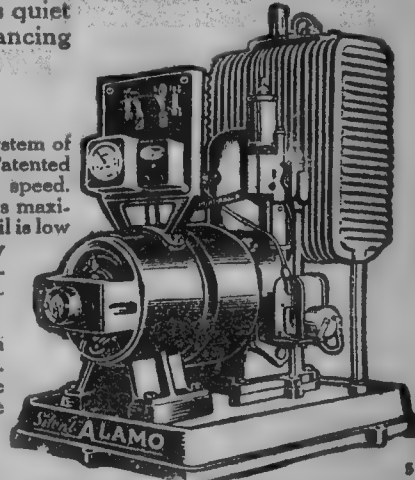
### FARM ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT PLANT

The Silent Alamo has a rotating sleeve-valve motor—the quietest running, most powerful and durable used on any lighting plant. No valves, cams, or push rods to cause trouble. All carbon trouble and spark plug fouling is done away with. Due to this quiet Idle Super-Silent motor and scientific balancing of weight there is

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A highly perfected rotating force-feed pump system of lubrication insures positive oiling at all points. Patented throttle governor automatically controls motor speed. Gives a tapered charge to batteries, which insures maximum battery life. All parts are enclosed. When oil is low motor automatically stops. When water is low motor automatically stops. Motor stops when batteries are fully charged. It is practically trouble-proof.

Our Silent Alamo Book gives vital pointers on how to select an electric light and power plant. Write for free copy. In the meantime see the local Silent Alamo man or write us for the name of nearest agent.



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Ripe Tomatoes, per 20-lb. box.....	\$1.00
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have a "built in" dependability and have long since proved their ability to render satisfactory service under any condition in every type of tractor or farm engine just as they have in the more than two hundred makes of motors in which they are regular factory equipment. Champion 3450 Insulators with their patented asbestos lined gaskets resist heat expansion, cylinder shock and vibration to an extent far in excess of the efficiency demands of heavy duty tractor service.

Insist that every Spark Plug you buy for any purpose has "Champion" on the insulator—it guarantees "Absolute satisfaction to the user or full repair or replacement will be made."

Sold wherever Motor supplies are sold.

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"Tractor"  
for Fordson  
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"Heavy Stone"  
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B13, 1/2 in. B49, 1/2-10  
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Price \$1.25.  
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## For Fall Work Use Cockshutt Plows

They're the most up-to-date plows built—and you have a wide variety to choose from, for use with either Tractors or Horses. The plows illustrated save time—and work. Take the drudgery out of plowing and give you time to attend to other things.

Bottoms on the "Jewel" Gang (shown below) are raised and lowered by a foot lever. An inexperienced plowman with a "Jewel" Gang or Sulky can equal the speed and work of an expert with an ordinary plow. Bottoms can be locked in position to plow entire fields at uniform depth. Fitted with either Stubble, Moldboard Breaker or Rod Breaker Bottoms.

With the "Beaver" Gang (illustrated above) one man and three horses will do the work of two men, four horses and two single-furrow walking plows. That means plowing time cut in half. And for high quality of work no plow enjoys a better record than the "Beaver" Gang. Its steel standards, strong braces, heavy beams and careful design, adapt it to any condition of land you will meet.

See these and other styles of Plows at your dealers today—you'll find everything from the smallest Single-Furrow Plow to the largest Tractor Implement, in the Cockshutt Line.



## Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY  
SASKATOON & EDMONTON

a view to learning how well the horse is adapted to performing them. Plowing, discing, harrowing, and rolling and harrowing combined, are classified as tractor operations. Also, pulling hedge, grading roads and belt work. Strictly horse operations include cultivating roots, cutting hay, hauling manure, and raking hay.

In determining under what conditions a farmer may logically consider buying a tractor, a number of factors must be taken into account. All investigations to date, both on the basis of detailed farm cost accounting, as well as studies made on a large number of farms actually using tractors, indicate that a farm must come within a certain size range in order to lend itself economically to the use of mechanical power. Since a large part of all labor performed on the farm is practically limited to the horse, the farmer is justified in considering a tractor only when the possible tractor labor becomes large enough in amount to warrant the expenditure. In actual practice he must keep a certain number of horses, even when he has a tractor. He will, therefore, probably not be justified in buying a tractor until the amount of work which cannot be done by the additional horses necessary becomes large enough to justify the expenditure. Practical farmers have discovered pretty generally that it does not pay to use a tractor to any great extent when their horses are standing idle.

On the basis of our cost accounting data it was calculated that on such farms from one-fifth to one-fourth of the horses might be displaced by the introduction of mechanical power. Twenty per cent. represents practically the maximum displacement of horses due to the introduction of the tractor. It is no doubt true that as farmers learn how to organize their farming so as to make the best use of tractors, and as tractors are more highly perfected, that the standards indicated will be reached on well organized farms. That is, there is a possibility of displacing on farms adapted to the tractor, about a quarter of the horse equipment.

### Possible Displacement in the Future

In view of this discussion of the whole question, what shall be our prediction as to the place of the horse in furnishing farm power? Even on the basis of a much higher development of mechanical power, as adapted to farm work, the horse has practically a monopoly on all of the work on 80 to 90 per cent. of all corn-belt farms, and an equal advantage on practically 75 per cent. of the work on the relatively fewer number of farms adapted to mechanical power. It is apparent, therefore, that on the basis of best present information the horse is not due to be displaced in any large proportion from the farms of the country. On the basis of horse displacements actually effected in the corn belt, a region most favorable to tractor farming, 100,000 tractors would displace only about one per cent. of the total work horses on American farms.

The best information available as to the increase in the number of horses, indicates that there has been in all of the horse-breeding sections a progressive falling off in the number of foals raised during each of the last two or three years. While this shortage of horses is not as yet reflected in present prices, in my judgment it will be in the course of the next few years. It must be kept in mind that it takes four or five years to grow a crop of horses. As soon as labor conditions readjust themselves and we return to our normal use of farm horses, combined with the decreasing number of foals being raised, we shall have two factors at work which, in my judgment, will make the horse much scarcer than he is at the present time.

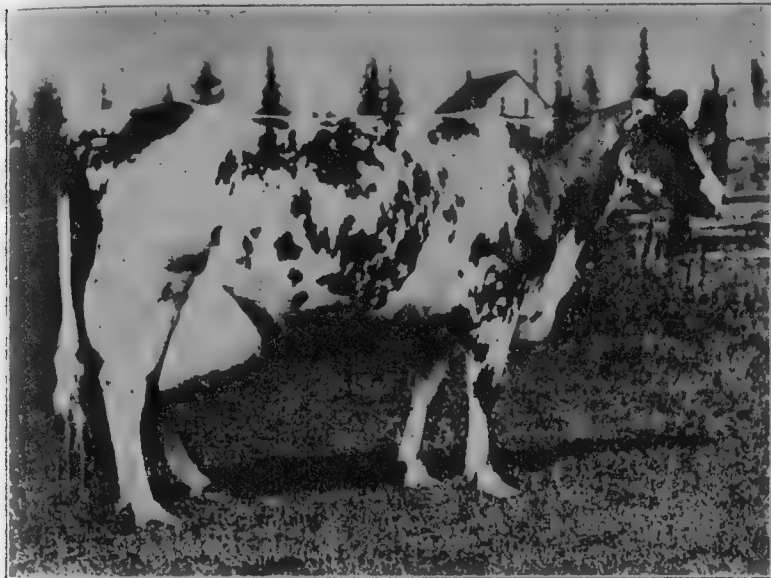
As I have already pointed out, the horse should and must be an economic source of farm power if he is to meet competition successfully. In just so far as he falls short of delivering farm power economically, in just so far will he be displaced by other agencies. In my judgment, however, there is no reason why the horse of the right type should not continue to enjoy the premier place in furnishing power on our



farmer. I believe he will continue to be, what he always has been, the standard farm power. His future is largely in your hands. You can decide whether he is to be of the type best adapted to the requirements of agriculture. In just so far as you answer this question successfully, in just so far you may

expect to prosper in the business of horse production.

Ed.—The above article contains the main arguments selected from an address by Prof. Handschin, professor of farm management at the University of Illinois, delivered before the Illinois Draft Horse Breeders' Association at Springfield. It contains matter which is the result of seven years' exhaustive inquiry. While some of the data will not fit farm operations in Western Canada in some respects, the conclusions in the main will hold true.



Grandview Rose, A Noted British Columbia Record Maker. Though freshening a few days too late to qualify she made an official record of 21,428 pounds of milk and 890 pounds of butter-fat. Owned by Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.

## Ayrshire Families in Canada

Continued from Page 8.

qualified. Seven of which have made cumulative records of two or more years. His son, Duke of Ayr, has seven daughters qualified.

### Masterpiece Combines Beauty and Utility

Hobsland Masterpiece (imp.), owned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., has lately qualified with five daughters. This is the only Ayrshire bull that has qualified in Scotland, in the United States and Canada, in test work. This great show-ring champion is remarkably strong in type and is fixing this characteristic strongly in his progeny. His heifers are making most creditable records and are all high testers, all being over four per cent. butter-fat. A daughter, in Scotland, has made the highest record among the juniors, and also is champion in the show ring. This sire will, doubtless, head the Masterpiece family, which is now influencing the Ayrshire breed in Canada, and will be favorably heard from later.

We could go on enumerating such bulls as Woodroffe Comrade, with 13 daughters; Barcheskie King's Own (imp.), a noted show-ring winner, with 12 daughters; Garclaugh Prince Fortune (imp.), 11 progeny; Garclaugh Prince Fortune 2nd, with ten; Star of Glencairn, nine; Rob Roy, eight; Ham-

ilton Chief, who has influenced many a herd, has six daughters that have all big records. Lessnessock Royal Monarch, has ten daughters, qualified, as has also Lessnessock King of Beauty, while Lessnessock Forest King has eight. A bull that has influenced the Grandview herd in British Columbia, is Springhill Live Wire, as he has eight daughters qualified, all with big records. He also is the sire of the noted Grandview Rose, referred to elsewhere.

### Ideals in Breeding

The influence of these and other Record of Performance sires cannot be estimated in improving the type, conformation and production of the herds, which carry their blood.

A study such as we have made, impresses us with the fact that pedigree is of importance in the selection of foundation stock. That there is a strong line of ancestry behind counts for much. Breeding counts for a great deal. Improvement in breeding can only be had by developing strong families, either by line-breeding or by the infusion of blood from another strong family. This should be given earnest consideration by our Ayrshire men, so that we may perpetuate the best families and originate new ones that will bring our favorites into greater prominence.



Lady Jane, An R.O.P. Champion.

Record: 19,485 pounds of milk and 786 pounds of butter-fat. She produced 32,659 pounds of milk in two years, averaging 58 pounds per day. Owned by A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corner, Ont.



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balance payable on easy in-  
stalments. There is no bet-  
ter talking machine upon the

market. It has every new and  
worth while improvement. It  
plays all makes of records,  
and its tone is well high per-  
fect. Cabinets have a beauti-  
ful piano finish.

Write for Particulars of Our Big Free Offer

This offer—if taken  
advantage of right  
away, enables you to  
get new records for  
a whole year with-  
out a penny cost.  
Send in coupon  
without delay.

AMHERST PIANOS, LTD.,  
Amherst, N.S.  
Send me full particulars of your  
free offer of a year's supply of re-  
cords if I buy a Cremonaphone Talking  
Machine.  
NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....

Amherst Pianos, Ltd., Amherst, N.S.

## "TREAT 'EM ROUGH"

THEY'RE EQUAL TO IT.



### NORTHERN

Guaranteed

### Shirts and Overalls

Made to match the husky men that wear em

The Northern Shirt Co. Limited, Winnipeg

## Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

For immediate sale, six young cows, with calves at foot and re-bred, price  
\$325.00 each. One two-year-old, bred, at \$250.00. Four big-growth yearling  
heifers (open), price \$200.00.

M. W. BELL

Islay Alta.

## The Herefords in West- ern Canada

By J. M. Davidson

THERE is no denying that western  
Canada is comparatively a new  
and undeveloped country. It is  
developing with rapid strides  
and has made exceptional pro-  
gress, but in many ways there is much  
room for further development, and there  
are certain conditions that it will never  
be possible to change or adjust to cor-  
respond with conditions in eastern Can-  
ada, or the States. There are still  
enormous ranges and pasturage to be  
used but it is not every season that  
there is sufficient rain to assure prairie  
feed. Stock is occasionally hard pressed  
to find even a scant living over a winter  
season, although the average winter  
works no great hardship on either  
horses or cattle. And, although the cold  
is of a dry quality that does not dis-  
turb the average person much more  
than 20 degrees less would in the cen-  
tral states, it occasionally reaches a  
point so low that unless shelter is pro-  
vided only the most hardy stock can  
withstand it.

It is evident, then, that stock breeds  
that might thrive in the States, or in  
eastern Canada, under the less rigorous  
conditions there, might not be able to  
endure the extremes of western Canada  
climate and the occasional feed scarcity.

Range owners, with their broad ex-  
panse of acres and great herds of scrub  
cattle have hitherto been satisfied to  
trust to providence and the hardihood  
of their stock to get through the win-  
ters. Some times they have come  
through with 85 or 90 per cent., and  
sometimes, as in 1908 and 1909, they  
have been lucky to get through with  
50 per cent. This is obviously waste-  
ful and uncertain but a scrub steer was  
not valued very highly under these con-  
ditions, and when a cattle owner was



Gussie Donald

One of the foundation cows belonging to E.  
E. Bellamy, Stranraer, Sask.

running thousands he could afford to  
lose a few hundred head and still pro-  
fit on his herd.

### New Conditions

These conditions are passing, how-  
ever. The big range is gradually giv-  
ing way before the smaller land owner  
who cultivates most of his land and  
keeps perhaps twenty or thirty head of  
cattle. Every steer represents to him  
so many dollars' investment and he  
feels it if one is lost. Better grades of  
stock, in increasing numbers pure-breds,  
are replacing the old range scrub. The  
stock-owner of the developed Canada  
is coming more and more to appreciate  
the advantages of handling full-blood  
stuff. Because of the peculiar climatic  
and feed conditions to be found, how-  
ever, under which he must raise his  
stock, his problem of selecting the breed  
that he will handle becomes particularly  
significant. It is evident that he must  
have a breed that is sturdy, that with-  
stands disease readily, that is able to  
endure extreme weather conditions, and  
that can be depended on to rustle vigor-  
ously for its feed. If, in addition to  
these qualities, the breed takes on meat  
easily, develops quickly, and possesses  
the other requirements of good beef  
stock, so much the better.

Hereford breeders are rapidly becom-  
ing convinced that in this breed they  
have a strain particularly adapted to  
western Canada conditions. From every  
standpoint the Hereford is measuring up  
to the requirements.

The tendency of the Hereford to  
rustle for his feed is an especially valu-  
able characteristic in this country. When  
rain is plentiful and pasture is heavy,  
he takes on flesh rapidly, and when

The Grain Growers' Guide

## THE BEST LINIMENT

ON PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's

## Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For —It is penetrat-  
ing, soothing and  
healing, and for all Old  
the Sores, Bruises, or  
Wounds, Felons,  
Human Exterior Cancers, Boils,  
Body Corns and  
Bunions. CAUSTIC BALSAM has  
no equal as  
a Liniment.

A  
Perfectly Safe  
and  
Reliable Remedy  
for  
Sore Throat  
Chest Cold  
Backache  
Neuralgia  
Sprains  
Strains  
Lumbago  
Diphtheria  
Sore Lungs  
Rheumatism  
and  
all Stiff Joints

We would say to all  
who buy it that it does  
not contain a particle  
of poisonous substance  
and therefore no harm  
can result from its ex-  
ternal use. Persistent,  
thorough use will cure  
many old or chronic  
ailments and it can be  
used on any case that  
requires an outward  
application with  
perfect safety.

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cochill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did  
my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in  
doctor's bills."  
Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent  
by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet B.  
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder.  
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to  
horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed  
for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers,  
Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, pack-  
ing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly  
Dr. Bell V.M. Kingston, Ont.

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EXMOOR RANCH HEREFORDS are noted  
for size, quality and general excellence.  
Bulls at head of herd: "Beau Robert,"  
18846; "Don Perfection," 25882.

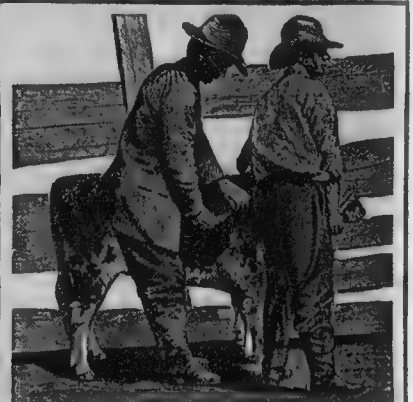
Enquiries Invited.

PYM BROTHERS, MIRROR, ALBERTA

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The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared  
to receive applications to lease lands, for  
hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits  
for one season may also be obtained. For  
particulars apply—

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Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg



## PREVENT BLACKLEG

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## Blackleg Vaccine (Blacklegoids)

The reliable blackleg vaccine  
in pill form.

25 Million Successful Vaccinations.

ACCURATE. EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT.

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Write for free booklet describing  
blackleg and its prevention.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.



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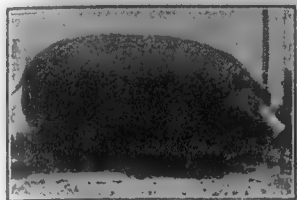
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Prof. JESSE BEERY, 43 Main St., Pleasant Hill, Ohio

### Wieneke's Big-Type Poland-Chinas



**MAC'S PRIDE**—Grand Champion Sow over all breeds on Western Circuit. Bred and exhibited by F. H. Wieneke & Son.

**Hard Established 1896**

Wieneke-bred Poland-Chinas always win at the best shows. If good enough to win, they are the kind to buy if you want to start right. We try to please at reasonable prices.

F. H. WIENEKE & SON, Stony Mountain, Manitoba

### Shorthorns and Shropshires

Consisting of a few Choice Bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females in calf, a calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks.

JNO. MILLER, ASHBURN, ONT.

### When You Haul

your grain to the elevator why make three trips when two would suffice, if you had a Shire team! Try them, judge for yourselves and be convinced. Information cheerfully supplied.

G. de W. Green,  
Sec.-Treas., Canadian Shire Horse Assn.,  
58 GRENVILLE ST., TORONTO.

**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Pail Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG Inc., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

**Cure Spavin**

Ringsbone, Sweeney, Curb, Sidebones and Filled Hocks by treating your horse with "Sure Cure," the new scientific

Injected, not rubbed in—no blistering or firing—no stiff joints. Easy to use and quick in action. Bottle containing 10 "Sure Cure" treatments and hypodermic syringe for sale by drug dis. or sent prepaid for \$5. Money back if treatment fails. Order today.

Booklet free. Stockman's Home Remedy Co., Bismarck, N.D.

moisture is scanty and grass is scarce, he will come through a winter in prime condition, while scrubs and many other breeds will barely escape starvation. Cold weather affects the Hereford less, perhaps, than any other breed. While scrubs and grades are huddled under a shed the Hereford will be out stirring about in the snow, nosing out the feed to be found there. And it is often true that a few of these animals in a herd will influence the whole bunch to get out after feed when otherwise they would be shivering behind a straw pile. One breeder said: "I bought a registered Hereford cow a couple of summers ago. She calved in the fall and even with the calf running beside her all winter she traveled with the herd without other feed than the pasture afforded, and came through in better condition than any of the other cows, none of which had calves."

#### The Pioneer's Breed

The western Canada stock breeder has much of development work ahead of him yet. Irrigation has proven its value but to bring it to the point of highest efficiency will require much of time and money. Towns and railroad points are separated by considerable distances necessitating much time in travel. Highways are demanding a great deal of attention and in many cases the breeder has not secured the full equipment of buildings, yards, fenced pasturage, etc., that he desires. He is working under these handicaps and is necessarily limited in the time that he has to give to his stock. Therefore he demands a breed of stock that is hardy and as nearly immune to disease as possible. In the Hereford he finds what he is looking for in these particulars. Recent tests in the States and in the great cattle country of the Argentine, S.A., have shown that the Hereford is the least susceptible to the dread disease of tuberculosis of all the standard breeds. And experience is proving that this power of resistance is equally strong in regard to other diseases.

A stock owner in commenting on the hardihood of the Hereford recently, said: "I had over four hundred head of stock last winter, half of which were Herefords. Of the four hundred, sixteen got mired and had to be pulled out. Of the sixteen only four were Herefords. Three of the four Herefords, immediately on being loosed, got up and tried to hook. The other one never got up. Of the other twelve of other breeds and scrubs only two survived the winter, while the three Herefords came through in fine shape." That quality of strength and endurance that was bred into the Hereford nearly three centuries ago when it was used so extensively for draft purposes in England still persists and proves of exceptional advantage in the conditions of this new country today.

Out of every pound of feed the breeder gets the full equivalent in meat when he puts it into Herefords. Instead of nervously milling about the yard as some breeds are inclined to do the Hereford eats and then quietly lies down and allows the feed to be converted into meat. He is of a calm, placid disposition, and only uses his energy when obliged to do so in rustling for feed or fighting weather conditions.

Each season is demonstrating anew the wisdom of those breeders who have banked on the Hereford to make good under the peculiar conditions of this country. Hereford boosters and breeders are gaining in numbers each year. Early in November the Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association will put on a big sale, to which cattle men are looking forward with unusual interest. The sale is of especial importance to Hereford breeders because it is expected that the prevailing prices at this sale will set the standard for the province for the year.

The Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations have issued a neat little form giving the rules and regulations of their coming auction sale and show of pure-bred sheep and swine, to be held in the Stock Pavilion on the Edmonton Exhibition grounds, on October 22 and 23. The Edmonton Exhibition Association are holding a fall show of soil products in the same building on these dates, and the prize list for this event is now being distributed, and contains some very attractive prizes and classes. W. J. Stark, Edmonton, is secretary and manager of the three associations interested.

## "MASTER MECHANIC" for Chore OVERALLS Comfort



Western King Manufacturing Co. Ltd.  
WINNIPEG



### Annual Auction Sale and Show of Pure-bred SHEEP AND SWINE

Stock Pavilion, Edmonton Exhibition Grounds, Oct. 22-23, 1919.

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 22.

Entries received only from the Province of Alberta. Write for copy of rules and regulations.

Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations Ltd.  
W. J. STARK, Secretary, EDMONTON.

### Fall Show of Soil Products

Stock Pavilion, Edmonton Exhibition Grounds, Oct. 22-23, 1919.

ENTRIES CLOSE OCT. 7.

Write for Prize List. Edmonton Exhibition Association Ltd.  
W. J. STARK, Manager.

JAMES HOLDEN, President

W. D. GORDON, Sec.-Treas.

Get a Firm Grip on a Good Coal and Stick to It

**Atlas Coal Company Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE:

DRUMHELLER -- ALBERTA

**TRY ATLAS COAL!**  
**ORDER NOW!**

The Coal that put the "L" in Drumheller.



# "I am satisfied"

**SO SAYS** the farmer who sells his grain through United Grain Growers. Look for yourself. The Extracts below are taken from a file of hundreds of letters of appreciation of the Company's grain-selling service. The words "I am satisfied" occur in most of them. The writers often add a good deal more, but there is nothing like those three words to express the feeling of the man who sells his grain through this Farmers' Company.—The Organized Farmer in Business.

**Dilke, Sask.**—I am very well satisfied.

**Pambrun, Sask.**—I am more than satisfied with the results.

**Bredenbury, Sask.**—I am very well satisfied.

**Colinton, Alta.**—Your handling of my grain has been very satisfactory.

**Strathmore, Alta.**—I should like to express my satisfaction with your service.

**Munson, Alta.**—Satisfactory returns.

**Fleming, Sask.**—I am hundreds of dollars in pocket by shipping to your company.

**Beverley, Sask.**—Want to thank you for the very efficient and prompt way you secured settlement of my claim.

**Boissevain, Man.**—You have given entire satisfaction and carried out my instructions as intended in my wire. This car finishes my shipments for this year.

**Aylesbury, Sask.**—I have the pleasure to tell you that I was the man who shipped you all my wheat and always was highly pleased with what the U.G.G. did for me.

**Kipling, Sask.**—Ever since I have shipped my grain to you I have had the very best of satisfaction and I have shipped to you for ten years.

**McCreary, Man.**—I received balance re sale of my wheat and am well satisfied with your management of the selling.

**Arborg, Man.**—Thank you for your way of doing business with the farmers.

**Springside, Man.**—I am quite satisfied.

**Laurier, Man.**—I am well satisfied.

**Moore Park, Man.**—You sold it well indeed.

**Murchisson, Man.**—You have been very prompt.

**Watrous, Sask.**—I am well pleased.

**Perdue, Sask.**—Very pleased with the way you handled our car. Show our appreciation by sending all our wheat to our own Company.

**Lemberg, Sask.**—I hereby wish to thank you for the splendid way in which you handled my car. To say that I am pleased does not express my feeling at all in the matter. I certainly am delighted with the out-turn.

**Maymont, Sask.**—My first car you had re-inspected and raised one grade, my second was wrecked and you collected a handsome price for me in a very short time, all of which is certainly splendid service.

**Oakville, Man.**—I want to thank you for care and thoughtfulness in getting my last car of wheat re-inspected, which resulted in raising the grade from "Feed Wheat" to No. 6.

**Pancras, Alta.**—I have received all returns from my car also statement of inspection and re-inspection and the statements of weights, also your final settlement from Commission Dept. I wish to thank you for interest taken in my car, for ordering re-inspection, and for the prompt settlement I received.

**Battleford, Sask.**—Thank you for having the car re-graded.

**Beynon, Alta.**—I must tell you again I appreciate the way you have treated my business.

**Seven Persons, Alta.**—I am well pleased.

**Milestone, Sask.**—Received outturns of car. Must thank you for the way you have handled this car, as I believe I have made quite a lot by letting you handle it.

**Heathdale, Alta.**—I am well satisfied.

**Vermilion, Alta.**—I am very well satisfied with the results you obtained.

**Marcheson, Man.**—You have been very prompt.

**Harrowby, Man.**—Would thank the farmers' company for their courteous attention.

**Gravelbourg, Sask.**—Sale of my car has given me entire satisfaction.

**Floral, Sask.**—Better satisfaction I could not wish for. Accuracy and promptness.

**Arborg, Man.**—Having heard of the universal satisfaction which you are giving, I thought I would try you.

**Fortier, Man.**—You can look for the handling of my grain another year.

**Rocky Mt. House, Alta.**—The returns are very satisfactory.

**Calgary, Alta.**—This is very satisfactory.

**Kitcooty, Alta.**—In a very satisfactory manner.

**Qirvin, Sask.**—Have always been pleased.

**Kelfield, Sask.**—I am very well pleased.

**Flaxcombe, Sask.**—I am more than satisfied.

**Sidney, Man.**—I am very satisfied.

**Hillview, Man.**—I am quite satisfied.

**Walderssee, Man.**—You did it to my satisfaction.

**Birtle, Man.**—I am well satisfied.

**Petrol, Man.**—I also wish to thank the company for their courtesy and kindness towards me during the past three years.

**Bernice, Man.**—I received your letter today saying you had made application for re-inspection on my car and that the grade was changed to No. 2 Northern and 1 per cent. dockage. I am very well pleased.

**Bagot, Man.**—I wish to thank you for ordering re-inspection on my car and thereby getting grade changed from No. 4 to No. 3 Northern. It certainly pays the farmers to support their own Company.

**Candiac, Sask.**—I thank you for the prompt and satisfactory manner.

**Candiac, Sask.**—I will advise him to ship to the U.G.G.

**Lang, Sask.**—Your splendid service.

**Yonker, Sask.**—Very satisfactory.

**Emerson, Man.**—I am very pleased indeed with the settlement you have made on my behalf with the railroad for shortage on my car of wheat.

**Dorence, Alta.**—Am more than satisfied.

**Medicine Hat, Alta.**—And am more than satisfied.

**Colinton, Alta.**—I am well satisfied.

**Bowman, Man.**—It shows that your company is on the job.

**Binscarth, Man.**—I am very well pleased with the treatment I have received in the handling of this car.

**Plumas, Man.**—Thank you kindly for the interest you have taken in handling my crop.

**Valley Stream, Man.**—Find everything O.K. Many thanks for your valuable service.

**Youngstown, Alta.**—Thanks for the trouble you have taken to re-inspect my car, as it means considerable to me.

**Atkinson, Alta.**—Am well satisfied and thank you very much.

**Oakville, Man.**—I am satisfied.

**Harrowby, Man.**—Thanking you for the very satisfactory way in which you have handled this matter.

**Austin, Man.**—Very satisfactory.

**Beausejour, Man.**—I am satisfied with everything, and all the cars we'll send to you.

**Manson, Man.**—Very prompt remittance.

**Souris, Man.**—For ten years and always received entire satisfaction.

**When Shipping out your Car of Grain  
See That Your Bill of Lading Reads**

**ADVISE UNITED GRAIN GROWERS**



# The Wheat Situation in Brief

## The Canadian Wheat Board

### Minimum Fixed Price

Appointed by the Government to have full control of the marketing of the 1919 wheat crop. They are buying all wheat in the terminal markets and will resell it both in Canada and abroad.

The Canadian Wheat Board will pay a minimum fixed price of \$2.15, basis one northern, delivered in store Fort William or Port Arthur. After they have sold the year's crop they will distribute, if it brings more than they have paid for it, whatever surplus is obtained, among the holders of participation certificates described below.

Minimum fixed prices for grain in store, Fort William or Port Arthur:—

No. 1 Hard	\$2.15
No. 1 Northern	2.15
No. 2 Northern	2.12
No. 3 Northern	2.08
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	2.15
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	2.12
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	2.08
Rej. No. 1 Northern	2.04
Rej. No. 2 Northern	2.01
Rej. No. 3 Northern	1.96
Smutty No. 1 Northern	2.06
Smutty No. 2 Northern	2.03
Smutty No. 3 Northern	1.99
Special No. 4	2.02
Special No. 5	1.91
Special No. 6	1.81

Prices on other grades will be announced later by the Board.

## Participation Certificates

Sellers of grain will receive a "participation certificate" showing number of bushels of wheat sold. This certificate will be registered with the Wheat Board by the grain firm issuing it and after registration they will deliver it to the original shipper of the grain. This certificate will then entitle the holder to whatever surplus the Wheat Board distributes, in accordance with the number of bushels shown.

Distribution of surplus will commence after October 31st, 1920.

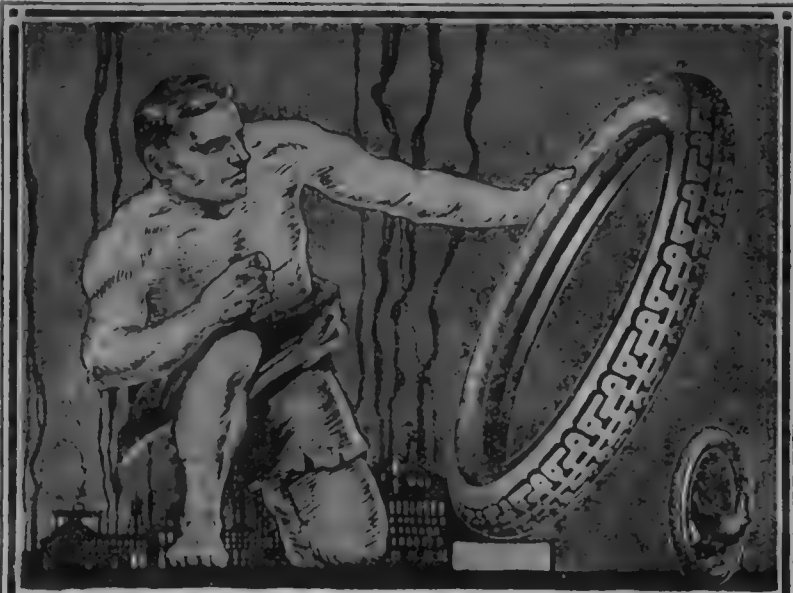
The Wheat Board will pay the **holder** of a participation certificate if it is endorsed with the name of the original producer without enquiry as to the correctness of the signature. Consequently it will be dangerous to lose certificates and a safe place for them should be provided during the year they must be held.

## Price of Wheat and Flour in Canada

The Order in Council appointing the Canadian Wheat Board instructs them to sell in Canada at a price according to the world's price of wheat. Consequently, the price of wheat for milling in Canada is likely to vary from time to time. To begin with the Board have announced that they will sell wheat to millers at prices based on \$2.30 for No. 1 Northern in store Fort William or Port Arthur. This is higher than the price prevailing during the past year, and, of course, considerably higher than the minimum fixed price.

The Canadian Wheat Board will regulate the price of flour sold in Canada in accordance with the above price for wheat.





## The Workman's Masterpiece Partridge Tires

Made By Hand

By The F.E. Partridge Rubber Company, Limited, Guelph, Ont.



**MADE** to meet a growing demand for finer undergarments, Watson's are soft in texture, faultless in finish—the ultimate in women's underwear.

The easy, elastic comfort of these garments is due to special knitting on Spring Needle Machines. So also is their greater strength and long life.

Many seasonable fabrics. Many styles and all sizes in Men's, Women's and Children's garments.

**Watson's** SPRING NEEDLE KNITTED  
**UNDERWEAR**  
THE WATSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED  
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

### TRY FALL RYE—

Write  
For  
Circular

Stands drought. Rarely suffers from frost. Seldom lodges. Yields big on even poorest land. Kills weeds. Investigate this crop and sow this Fall.

Harris McFayden Seed Co., Ltd.

"Farm Seed Specialists"

WINNIPEG

### BOOTH'S TANNERY

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Tanners, Fur Dressers, and Taxidermists.  
Manufacturers of Robes, Coats, Mitts and  
Lace Leathers from customers' own horse  
and cattle hides.

Write for Price List and Shipping Tags.

## The Missouri State Fair

A Brief Resume of Its Principal Features—By The Guide's Field Representative

**M**ISSOURI'S nineteenth annual and Victory State Fair, held at Sedalia, from August 9-16, to the Canadian visitor, who looked forward to seeing a great display of good livestock, was rather of the nature of a disappointment. Good quality stock there were,



Kenilworth, Grand Champion Hereford Bull  
Owned by S. H. Velle, Blue Springs, Mo.

but the numbers in many of the breed sections, were very small.

Well-informed stockmen attributed this light showing to a variety of reasons; the show was held too early, the weather was too hot, the railway strike, which undoubtedly, had some effect on the situation, and other causes. The show of stock, with the exception of the dairy classes, and the sheep and swine, did not approach anything like the numbers, and even the quality, on the whole, seen at any of the big fairs on the Canadian western circuit this summer.

But if the stock show was disappointing, the educational features of the Sedalia fair put our own fairs just as far in the background. It did not take the ordinary visitor long to discover that the people of Missouri place paramount importance on agricultural education. One had only to look at the exhibits from the University, the Normal Schools, the High-Grade and Kindergarten Schools from all parts of the state, to find out this important fact.

The Missouri State Fair catered to the most commendable there is in farm life to the farmers and their families, and they came in their thousands and took far more interest in the silo-filling demonstrations, the display of farm products, the automobile show, the farm machinery, the judging ring, the tractor-plowing contest, the horticultural display, the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and the University lectures, and relegated the Ferris Wheel, "Underground Chinatown" and the "Bug House," to the place where they belong.

#### The Farm Products

There was a splendid display of agricultural, floricultural and horticultural exhibits, including 8,000 square feet of government agricultural exhibit.

Missouri cannot show us anything like Seager Wheeler's wheat, or coarse grains from Birtle, Man., and Claresholm, Alberta, but they do put on a magnificent show of corn, apples, peaches, grapes and flowers. The visitor can spend his time profitably in this section.

#### Other Educational Exhibits

The University of Missouri have a building to themselves, and in this, every department of the state's great seat of learning is represented. The exhibits from the agricultural college were splendid, every branch having a separate exhibit, field husbandry gave a practical demonstration of how to catch into ponds the soil which had been washed off the hillsides by rain.

Entomology showed a rare collection of all the different kinds of moths, bugs, etc., which damage the farmers' crops.

The dairy section took up the all important silo; there was a fine wool exhibit, pork production, steer feeding, the best methods of sheep breeding were all attended to.

#### The Livestock Section

There were 1,510 animals exhibited here this year, as against 1,278 in 1918. Of this 1919 total, hogs numbered 636; sheep, 327; and dairy cattle, 261. The total number of heavy horses only came to 37.

#### Percherons

There were eight exhibitors in this breed, but the majority of the stallion awards, as well as senior, junior and grand championships, went to Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa, who had some very classy horses entered. This exhibitor won the junior and grand championship with the two-year-old colt, Fred Lagos, a horse of beautiful quality, bold manner, clean bone, and fine action. He also won the senior championship and reserve grand championship with Dods II., an extremely rugged black, of bold carriage.

In the female classes, J. A. Howell and Son, Paris, Mo., and M. D. Allcorn, Sedalia, were the principal prize winners. Howell won all the championships. The mares belonging to these two exhibitors were a very dressy lot, and on the whole the Percheron show, although small in numbers, was better in point of quality than we see in Western Canada. The judge was Dr. Carl W. Gay, St. Paul, Minn. Chandler had also one or two entries in Shires and Belgians. There was a good



Pride of Oakdale, Grand Champion Shorthorn  
Bull. Owned by F. R. Edwards,  
Griffin, Ohio.

exhibit of light horses and Shetland ponies, while mules and jacks were out in considerable strength.

#### Shorthorns

Seven exhibitors, F. C. Barber and Sons, Skidmore, Mo.; Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove; F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio; T. C. Dawe and Sons, Hiawatha, Kansas; W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo.; Ewingacre's Herd, Morrisville, Mo.; and Joseph Miller and Sons, Granges, Mo.

Edwards showed a fine lot of cattle, all the get of his good sire Pride of Albion, which many of our readers will remember was once owned in the Edmonton district,



Champion Angus Herd at Missouri Fair. Owned by L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.



but, unfortunately, for the Shorthorn industry of Western Canada, was sold back to the States. His son, Pride of Oakdale, one of the most pleasing productions in recent years, won the aged bull class, while his get won all the group classes.

In the two-year-old bull class, Miller was first with Royal Archer; senior yearling, Harriman, first on Village Chieftain, Junior yearlings, Ewing Bros., on Royal Sultan. Senior bull calves, Barber, on Village Signet. Aged cows and two-year-old heifers, Edwards on Escana Missie and Roan Mulberry 6th. Senior yearlings, Forsythe, on Lady Supreme. Junior yearlings, Edwards, on Missie of Oakdale. Senior calves, Edwards, on Missie Oakdale II. Junior, Edwards, on Clipper of Oakdale II. Senior champion cow, Edwards, on Roan Mulberry 6th. Junior and grand champion, Forsythe, on Lady Supreme. Senior and grand champion bull, Edwards, on Pride of Oakdale. Junior champion bull, Ewing Bros., on Royal Sultan.

The Shorthorn exhibit at the majority of our Western Canadian fairs this year, would compare most favorably with the cattle shown here, especially in the female and junior classes, in which the Canadian cattle would have more than held their own. The Shorthorns at Sedalia lacked some of the fit and finish of our exhibitors.

#### Herefords

There were only four exhibitors of "Whitefaces" forward, out of seven entered, and these were N. D. Pike, Weatherford, Okla.; Enoch and Wortman, Jackson, Miss.; S. H. Velle, Kansas City; and W. L. Yost, of the same place.

Competition in a number of classes was not at all keen, and some of the cattle were not in the very best of shape. Compared with our exhibits of Canadian cattle, these latter would have been well up in the money, if not at the top, in the majority of the classes.

In the aged bulls, Yost had two great entries in Avonmore and Braemore; the first bull has more depth and character against the latter's undoubted smoothness, and they were placed first and second, as named above. Velle's Kenilworth, the \$24,000 two-year-old, bred by Harris, Mo., by Repeater 7th, was an outstanding winner in his class, with Pike's Hero, second.

Yost won the senior yearling, and the senior calf classes, on Bear Graphic and Model Brae, while Velle got the junior yearlings on Bochaldo 29th. Yost was first and third in junior calves, with Commander and Avalanche, out of twin dams, with Velle's deep-bodied Prince Warwick, second. In the aged cow class, Enoch and Wortman were first on Dolly Rupert, shown in great bloom, although one got the impression she was a little patchy. But she has a lovely head, and is a deep set good cow.

Yost was second with Maple Lass 82nd, and he won the senior yearlings, with the low-set Mellow Bonnie Gondola. Velle had a good, big, upstanding heifer second in Merce Velle. There was a great fight for the male championship, but Velle's Kenilworth had the best of it with Yost's Model Brae, junior. The grand champion female was Yost's Bonnie Gondola. Yost won all the group classes. H. O. Moxley, of Shelleyville, was judge.

#### Aberdeen-Angus

L. B. Kershaw, of Muskogee, Okla., whose herd had come direct from their most successful tour of the Western Canadian fairs, had with the exception of one entry, the only exhibit of "Doddies" on the ground, and, therefore, annexed all the ribbons.

#### Dairy Cattle

In the livestock department, the dairy cattle stood out predominant both in numbers and quality of exhibits. All the big dairy herds of Iowa and Wisconsin were represented, while the Pettis Country Holstein Association had the biggest representation of black and white cattle ever shown at any fair in the western states.

The Maxwell Farms, of Waterloo, Ia., showed 12 head; Pettis Co., H. F. Co., Sedalia, seven; Glen C. Davis, Columbia, Mo., 21; Blackstone Holstein Farm, Grandview, Mo., 26; U.S.D.B. Farm Colony, 26. The senior and grand champion bull was Johanna Bonheur Champion II., belonging to the U.S.D.B. Farm Colony, while Sadie Johanna Korndyke King, belonging to the Maxwell farms, was junior champion. The senior and grand champion cow was Campus Chief Bro., belonging to Davis; and the junior, the Maxwell farm, on Queen Netherland Parthens. Jerseys numbered

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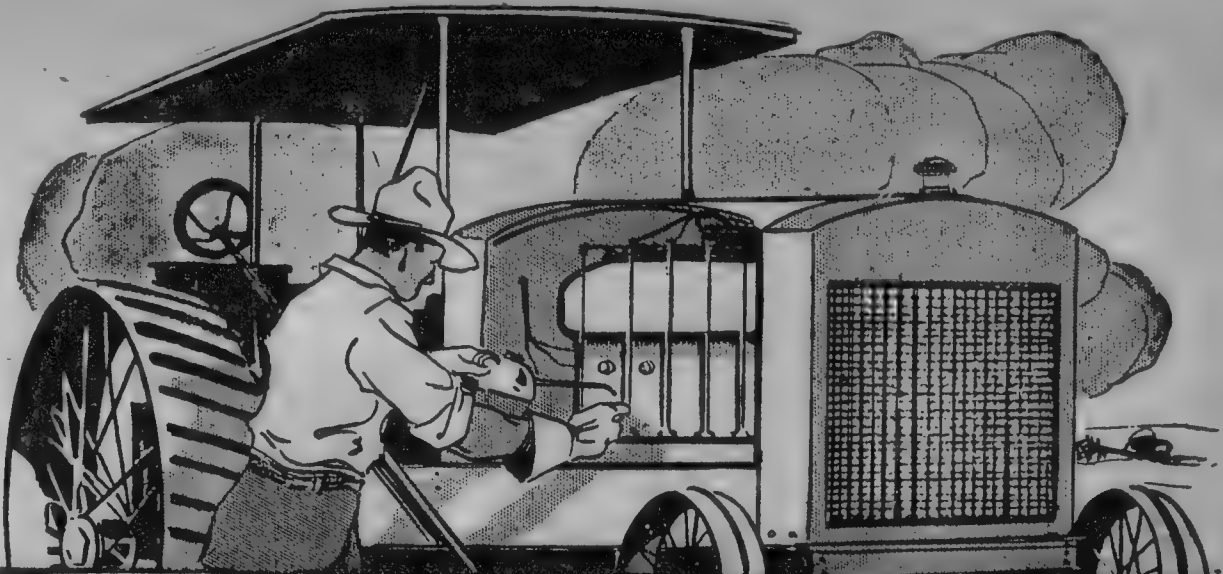
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# Shorthorns



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83; Guernseys, 53; and Ayrshires, seven head. Miss Lulu Long's well-known Jerseys, the grand champions of all the western state fairs last year, made their first exhibit of the present season here.

#### Sheep

The display of sheep was both attractive and impressive. All the breeds were well represented, there being 116 Shropshires, 78 Oxford, 33 Hampshires, 89 Cotswolds, 13 Dorsets, 24 Southdowns and 24 Merinos.

With hardly an exception, the animals were in the pink of condition and fit, and the big majority of the flocks were very uniform. A lively interest was taken in the judging which was done by E. B. Wilson, of Stanberry, Mo. In Southdowns, O. W. and J. Chandler, of Kellerton, Ia., had both championships. In Ramboulllets, A. W. Arnold, of Galesville, had the same. W. W. Whitmore, of Peculiar, Mo., won the championships in Delaine Merino. Arnold again had the coveted ribbons in the Cotswolds; T. J. Burris, Prairie Home, Mo., had the Oxford; and Arnold, the champion ram; and the University of Missouri, the champion ewe in Hampshires.

#### Swine

Swine were a notable show. In Duroc-Jerseys, 19 exhibitors had 267 head. Seven herds of Chester Whites, totalled 79 head; 32 Poland-China men had 103 animals between them; seven Hampshire exhibitors showed 76; and seven herds of spotted Polands were responsible for 50 head; while two herds of Berkshires numbered 21.

#### International Livestock Exposition Exhibit

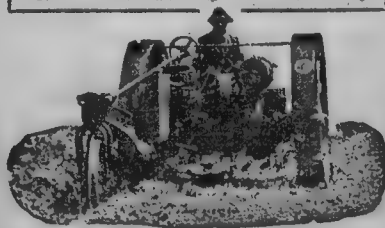
R. H. Heide, secretary of the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, moved his "little brown" tent to Sedalia, Mo., for fair week, August 9-16, ready to dispense information concerning the 1919 international. "The international will be from November 29 to December 4, and from the number of inquiries I cannot but think the coming show will be bigger and better than ever in entries and attendance," said Mr. Heide.

Among the new features will be a \$10,000 Hay and Grain Exhibit, made possible by a donation contest from the Chicago Board of Trade. A non-collegiate livestock judging contest will be held in addition to the contest between the various agricultural college teams. Non-collegiate teams from every state will compete for prizes apart from the collegians. This is the twentieth anniversary of the International Livestock Show.

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## Business and Finance

SIR Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has been on a business trip through Western Canada, was interviewed by the Manitoba Free Press, at Winnipeg, last week, and made a very serious statement with regard to economic and financial conditions in Great Britain. Sir Frederick went so far as to say that the civilization of the world is endangered, and that it was impossible for Canada to remain in safety, undisturbed and unaffected, while Britain was wallowing in the trough of the sea. This statement, coming from a man of Sir Frederick's standing, and from one who is necessarily in close touch with international business conditions, gives cause for serious thought. No good purpose would be served by spreading alarmist reports, but it is idle to shut one's eyes to facts. Anyone who has been in Great Britain since the signing of the armistice, or who has studied the English newspapers, knows that there is ample ground for Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor's apprehensions.

## Labor versus Capital

The aftermath of war has brought Great Britain more difficult problems than war itself. Danger from without is always more easy to meet than danger from within, because the former knits a nation together, while the latter divides the house against itself. The great majority of the people of Great Britain are anxious to get back to normal conditions and carry on business, not exactly on the old lines, but rather on lines of greater efficiency, and with a fairer division of the fruits of industry than prevailed before the war. But the steady industrious workingman, and the legitimate business man who want to get on with their job and live and let live, have the greatest difficulties thrown in their way. Profiteering, though checked to some extent by the control of food prices, is still a great evil in Britain, while the extremists among the labor men seem determined to have strikes no matter what concessions are offered them by the employers. Added to high prices are enormous taxes, national and local, with every evidence of reckless extravagance by the government.

The result is a vicious circle of high prices. The high cost of living causes workers to demand higher wages, and higher labor costs give manufacturers and dealers in the necessities of life a reason for raising prices, so that in the end the workers are no better off and want another increase of wages.

## Export Trade Lost

The manufacturing industries of Great Britain have been built up on the export trade, and now that the manufacturers have ceased to produce war materials and are looking for foreign markets again, they find their costs so high that they cannot in many cases compete with their American, Canadian and Japanese and even German rivals. Many British manufacturers, indeed, cannot give a price at all for future delivery, because they do not know what their labor, coal and other materials may be costing them a few months hence. From one point of view it would appear that the British workingman who goes on strike or forces higher wages from his employer is cutting his own throat by destroying his own industry, but on the other hand the published balance sheets of the large companies almost invariably show inflated profits, while the smaller business man whose affairs are not public property, may be seen to be enjoying a scale of luxury which indicates that the war has not cost him anything financially.

Lloyd George, Auckland Geddes, the minister of reconstruction, and other statesmen, have repeatedly warned the people of Great Britain that the only way in which the nation can be saved from disaster is for everyone to take off his coat and get to work at the business of production.

## A Socialistic Government?

A section of the trade unionists, however, and a section which has a great deal of influence, has steadfastly set its face against greater production. These men declare that if labor pro-

duces more the result will be the enrichment of the capitalist with no advantage to the worker. They claim that industrial history proves their intention to be correct, and they make out a strong case along this line. The petty causes of some of the recent big strikes in England, taken with the utterances of some of the labor leaders, indicate that it is not shorter hours, better wages, or improved working conditions that are aimed at, but rather the overthrow of the capitalist system. There are some who go so far as to predict revolution in England, but the much more likely thing is a great trial of strength at the ballot box when the next general election takes place.

It is safe to say that the present coalition government, headed by Lloyd George, which scored such an overwhelming victory a few days after the signing of the armistice, is today the most unpopular administration the United Kingdom has had in recent years. It is quite within the bounds of probability that the next government will be a labor government with strong socialistic leanings. In that event capital may possibly go on strike with results that no one can foresee.

## Unredeemable Currency

Writing to the Montreal Gazette, E. A. Le Sueur takes similar ground to that recently occupied by The Citizen in the matter of currency and the redemption of paper money by the war nations of Europe particularly. The writer points out that Europe is off a gold basis, and, therefore, prices are uniformly high. Regarding the tendency of the belligerents to continue the issue of paper money regardless of gold reserve and without protesting against the inevitable consequences to the national credit, Mr. Le Sueur says:

"The refusal of the nations to redeem their currency in gold did not take place for fun but because such redemption became strictly impossible owing to currency expansion. It therefore became the duty of patriotic citizens to say as little about it as possible for fear of causing worse loss of confidence amongst the public. But when the question of taking the steps that must be taken to try to re-establish the currency is being pool-pooled as unnecessary, surely it is time to protest."

## The World-Flood of Paper Money

With British exchange at such a discount as at present, and Canadian rates steadily dropping in the United States the condition of the financial market throughout the world is a matter of vast importance to this country, as well as to other parts of the British Commonwealth. It is worth repeating that recovery will be slow in Canada as long as the European countries remain flooded with unredeemable paper currency.

Commenting on Mr. Le Sueur's letter, the Ottawa Citizen says:—

"The solution would seem to rest in the retirement, not the repudiation, of this war-time currency. If it were recalled or disfranchised and rendered valueless by law for a fixed period, or until such time as the nations recovered sufficiently from the effects of the war to permit it to circulate as legal tender, the rehabilitation of the belligerents would be brought about much more quickly and with infinitely less labor. Until some better plan is evolved such a step would appear to present the only workable solution. Certain it is that countries which manufacture money irrespective of wealth production are heading for disaster. And most European countries have already discounted their production in this way for many years to come."

## Rural Economics in Canada

W. O. Good's book on Production and Taxation in Canada, published by J. M. Dent and Sons Ltd., Toronto, price \$1.00, does more than put the farmers' point of view with regard to tariff protectionism. It sets forth the facts about rural conditions in Canada, showing clearly how production is discouraged, and living costs are increased to the city workers as well as to the agricultural workers, by the protectionist policy of taxing labor products, and by the



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federal government's failure to tax land values. Hon. T. A. Crerar says in an appreciation of this book:—

"The author deals with cold facts and not fanciful illusions; and presents in the most convincing manner the case for speedy and drastic reform in our economic system if Canada is to pass comfortably through the trying years of reconstruction and attain to the high destiny which should be her goal."

### Our City Building Tariff

Sir Thomas White stated in the House of Commons, during the budget debate four or five years ago, that the purpose of the Canadian tariff was to build up cities. Cities have been built up; but it has been done at the expense of the agricultural industry, the industry most vital to national life. Rural population in proportion to the total population has declined in every province according to the information collected by the 1911 census.

During the ten-year period, 1901-1911, while the urban population throughout the whole of Canada increased 62 per cent., the rural population increased only 17 per cent. In the older sections immigration and the birth rate failed to maintain the population even up to the numerical strength of 1901. In New Brunswick, in 1911, there were 1,493 fewer citizens in the rural districts than in 1901; in Prince Edward Island the rural population actually decreased by 9,546; Nova Scotia decreased 23,981; Ontario's decrease was 52,184. It is estimated that 675,000 people migrated from Ontario farms during the last census period.

### Unimproved Land Values

W. C. Good, in Production and Taxation in Canada, puts forward sound proposals to reform the fiscal policy of the country, by removing the tariff barriers to trade (as Sir George Foster, also in the House of Commons four or five years ago, admitted the protectionist customs taxes to be). He advocates the taxation of land values, proposed in the Farmers' Platform, as a better method of providing revenue, as it would be taking for the community the value created by the community, and by thus making it unprofitable to withhold valuable land from use, the effect would be to stimulate productive industry.

The concluding chapters of Production and Taxation in Canada are devoted to ethical considerations. The reader is left with the thought of moral values in Mr. Good's final word on material well-being dependent upon justice. He says:—

"Surely at last we can make an honest effort to establish in this, our native land, a Kingdom of Righteousness, without which we cannot possibly obtain abiding prosperity. 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you.'"

### Mr. Good's Record

Before becoming a working farmer, Mr. Good had the advantage of graduating at a university and serving for two years in an agricultural college. He has since had 15 years of practical experience in making a living by laboring on the land. By putting the results of his studies and practical farming experience, and the understanding he has gained of the problem confronting Canada, into a book, he has done a service not only to the organized farmers' movement, but to the work-people of Canada in general.



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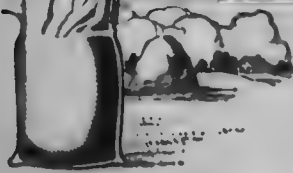
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## Australian Farmers Co-operate

Business of Big Company together with Expert Staff taken over

ACCORDING to the Warwick Daily News, published in Warwick, Queensland, Australia, the farmers of New South Wales have embarked on a big commercial project with the object of rendering to the farmers a service similar to that rendered by the big farmers' commercial companies in Canada. What is characterized as the biggest single deal in the commercial life of Australia has been put through, and the entire business of a big firm, together with its expert staff, has been transferred to the Farmers' and Graziers' Co-operative Company Limited, whose head offices are at Sydney, Australia. The purchase price exceeds \$1,000,000. According to the chairman of the company the individual shareholders number 5,750, the shares having been sold only to farmer producers. The company has been in operation for a little over two years. During the first year, its operations were confined to wheat, as much as 55 per cent. of the wheat crop of New South Wales being handled. A farm produce store was later established, and an insurance branch organized.

The object of the company is to deal in all the farmers' products, and it is in a position to handle wool, fat stock, sheep and all classes of produce. It is stated that by the new scheme of co-operation and co-ordination in the handling of farm produce, the company will, by the elimination of unnecessary middlemen, be able to secure much better terms for the producers without increasing prices to consumers. "As a matter of fact," said the chairman, "we think the best means of decreasing the cost of living is by bringing the consumers and producers more closely together, and that is what the co-operative movement is aiming at. We have shown the wheat men that we can deal profitably with their grain. For the first five months of this year our transactions in wheat exceeds seven million bushels. The enlargements at the Alexandria store show how we can deal with other classes of farm produce. We believe we can convince the stock and station owners that we can deal in an equally economical and satisfactory manner with wool, fat stock, and in a word, everything that the farmer producers of New South Wales have to dispose of."

## Is the Machinery under Cover?

IF a machine shed was a profitable investment five years ago, when farm machinery was little more than half the price it is today, it is a doubly profitable investment now. Many of the most costly machines are in operation only for a few days each season. They are subjected to wear only for a few weeks at most in the year. But if they are not protected the weather is busy 365 days in the year, and one day more every fourth year, destroying their usefulness and shortening their life. Rain, sun, wind and snow, between them, can account for more damage to an intricate machine than all the work it has to do. The higher the price of farm equipment mounts, and the more of it the farmer has to buy to carry on his business as labor becomes more and more reluctant to go out on the land, the greater are the returns from an investment in an implement shed.

There is no building of its size on the farm that can be erected so cheaply as an implement shed. Warmth and light are not considerations. Anything that will keep out the sun, rain and drifting snow will give the machinery all the protection it needs. But appearance need not be neglected. A neat implement shed, covered with a coat of paint improves the appearance of any farmstead. The additional cost is a trifling matter and the paint will soon pay for itself in protecting the building that protects the machines. Western farmers are proverbially handy with tools. The necessities of a pioneer life furnished most of them with a working knowledge of building construction. A good place to apply this knowledge is in putting up a shed to protect the implements and prolong their usefulness.

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The dependable belts of cotton duck—protected by heavy oils to prevent friction and wear—and encased in our special red paint.

The RED WING Thresher Belts stand up to the load; they run true and don't slip; they deliver the power, day in and day out, no matter what the work or what the weather.

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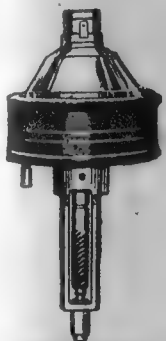


Two Methods in Common Use of Taking Care of Idle Machinery

In one the housing consists of a quarter-section for a floor and the sky for a roof. In the other lumber, shingles and paint form a buffer state to ward off the attacks of the weather man.



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Interchangeable Bowl Casing

WHEN you make a large expenditure of money to increase your herd, you don't want to be compelled to add on top of it another outlay for a larger capacity separator.

Sooner or later you will face this proposition. But you will not have to pay the price of a new separator if you have the

## Renfrew

The exclusive interchangeable capacity feature saves you this expense. It's like getting a new separator for nothing.

Even if you have the smallest size Renfrew (350-lb.) now you can change your capacity to 1000 pounds, or any other capacity, without pulling extra strain on your machine.

As we use only one size of frame and mechanism which is heavy enough to drive the largest bowl (1000-lb.) all you have to do is to order a bowl of the size you require—450, 650, 850, or 1000-lb.—with attachments, returning the smaller equipment to us and receiving a proper allowance.

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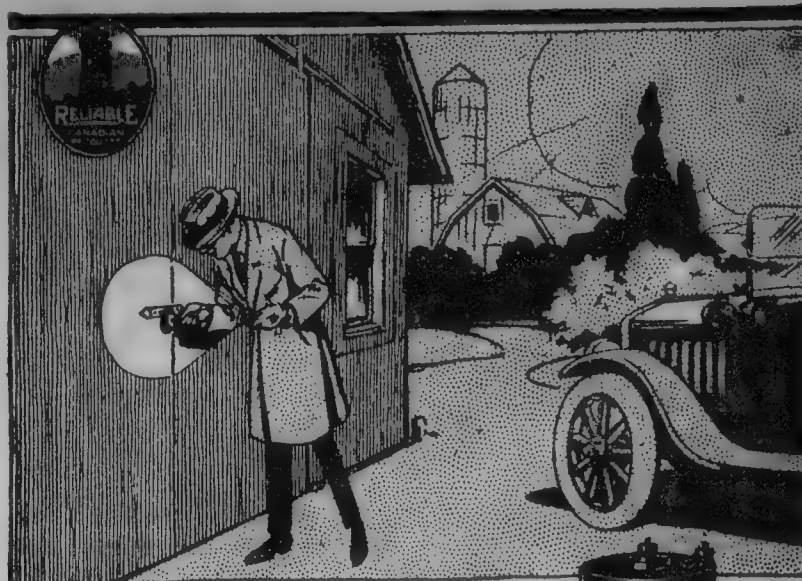
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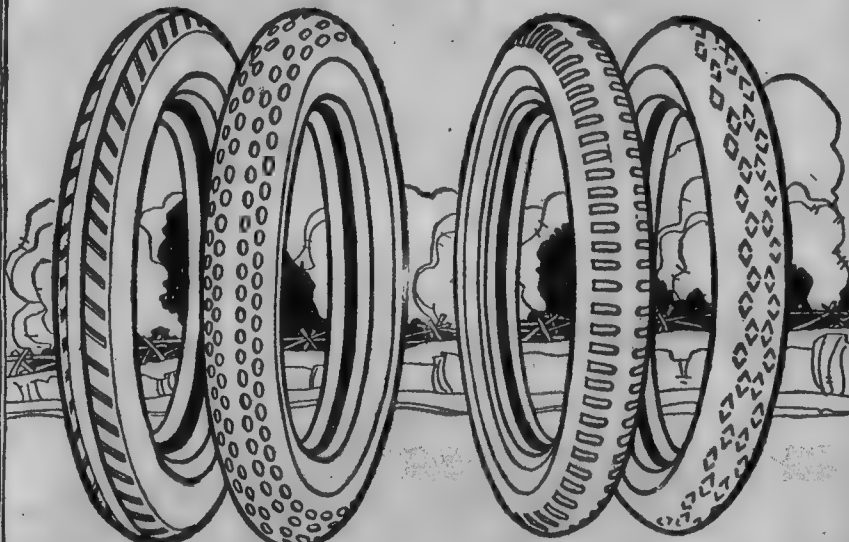
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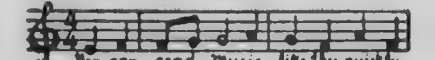
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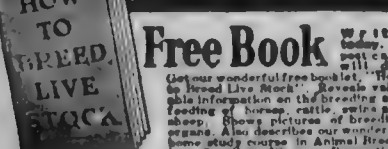
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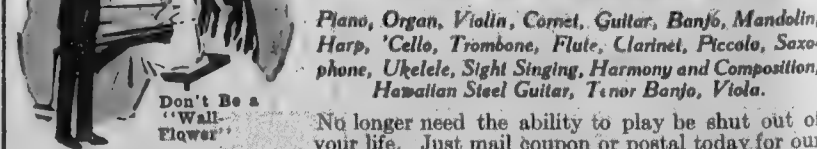
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## Political Pot Boiling in Saskatchewan

Provincial Executive Meet in Regina—Organization Meetings  
Held in Carlyle and Creelman

**T**HE past few weeks have been busy ones for the men on whom has been placed the responsibility of organizing the supporters of the "new national policy" in Saskatchewan. On Wednesday, August 13, the executive of the Assiniboia constituency committee met in the town of Carlyle. On the 14th the provincial executive held an all-day and evening session in Regina. On Monday night a public meeting was held in the town of Creelman at which \$458 was subscribed to the local campaign fund and on Tuesday night the constituency committee for Assiniboia met for an evening session in the town of Carlyle. With each succeeding day the movement is gaining momentum.

### The Regina Meeting

All the members of the provincial executive were present at the Regina meeting. Mr. Sales was in the chair and J. B. Musselman was appointed as the secretary of the meeting. J. A. Maharg was in attendance in an advisory capacity. Definite arrangements were made for the holding of a provincial convention in Regina early in September. At this convention all of the executives of the various constituency committees will be in attendance and a provincial organization will be completed. At this convention a constitution will be adopted and permanent provincial officers elected.

Details of an organization campaign were discussed and adopted providing for a personal canvass of every voter in the province. R. M. Johnson was asked to arrange for the printing of forms to be used in this campaign and attend to any detail work in connection with it until such time as a permanent official was elected for the purpose. This plan is the most comprehensive ever undertaken in Saskatchewan and can hardly fail to secure results. The various constituency committees are being circularized by the Central office of the association and will be in a position to familiarize themselves with all of the details prior to the September convention. Provision was made for holding meetings of the various constituency committees, immediately following the convention for the purpose of putting the plan in operation.

### The Creelman Meeting

On Monday night, August 18, a public meeting was held at Creelman under the auspices of the Assiniboia constituency committee. Creelman is a small town located in the extreme north-west corner of the Federal Riding of Assiniboia. There were about 300 voters present. L. W. Williamson, of Kisby, outlined in a brief talk the steps that had been taken to organize the district for the pending by-election in the interest of a "new national policy" candidate. Mr. Williamson said in part: "I have interviewed several men during the past two weeks. I have not talked to one man that was not in favor of the Farmers' Platform. I have solicited funds from most of these men and I have not been turned down once and they have contributed from \$10 to \$25 each and told me that more would be given willingly if it was needed." Mr. Williamson was enthusiastically applauded when he took his seat.

John M. Pratt, of The Grain Growers' Guide, was the only other speaker on the program. He pointed out that the repeal of the Elgin-Marcy treaty in 1886, which had been responsible for the only real agricultural prosperity Canada had ever known, was due entirely to the tariff legislation enacted between 1858 and 1866. This legislation was enacted on the recommendation of the association for the protection of Canadian industry, the forerunner of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association of today.

The national policy of Sir John A. McDonald was touched upon, and the tariff and subsidy legislation under the Laurier regime. Mr. Pratt concluded his address as follows: "The liberal party in power is an entirely different thing from a liberal opposition in the House of Commons. They provided for a British preference, but the pre-

ference applied mostly to articles that were little used in Canada. Certain reductions were made in the tariff schedules. For instance, the duty was reduced on binders from 20 per cent. to 17½ per cent., but the valuation on a six-foot binder was increased from \$80 to \$110, and instead of paying \$16 duty, which was the amount at 20 per cent., we paid \$19.25, the amount on \$110 at 17½ per cent. The national policy of 1879 has been thoroughly tested both in theory and practice. The conservative party, when in power, never diverted from it. The liberal party, while elected on a tariff for revenue platform, really outdid the conservatives with its tariff and bounty legislation.

"No one can say that Sir John's theory has not had a fair trial, and now after 40 years we find agriculture, which should be our greatest national industry, in a decadent condition, with our western farmers living in shacks instead of houses; our small villages full of unoccupied store buildings, and in Ontario, a condition that makes it possible to buy the average farm for less money than it would take to make the improvements on the land.

"If these conditions are to be changed we must change them. If we change them we must put up the money to pay for the nomination and election of the men we send to parliament. The man who pays the piper can always call the tune, and the final test is as we are willing to pay the price."

Mr. Williamson then said that he was in a position to take subscriptions, and about 30 farmers came forward and contributed to the campaign fund in amounts varying from \$5.00 to \$45. In all \$458 was subscribed.

Mr. Wilber, of Creelman, and Messrs. James Stewart and Morley Adams, of Heward, were largely responsible for the success of the meeting.

### The Carlyle Meeting

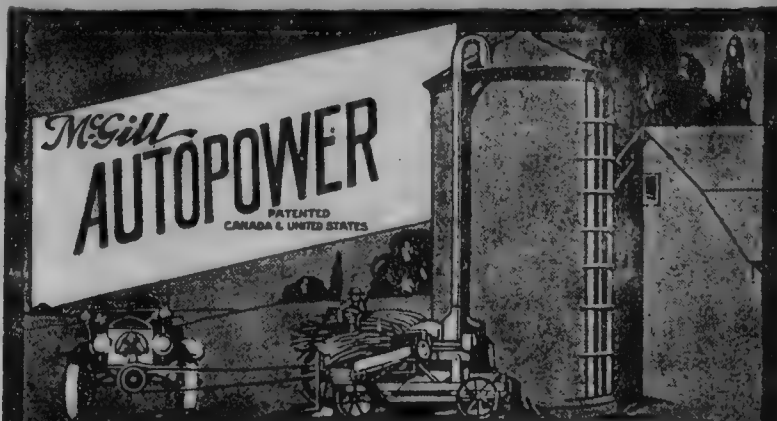
On Tuesday evening at 8 p.m., the constituency committee for Assiniboia, met in the Municipal Office, in the town of Carlyle. There were 18 of the constituency committeemen present, including O. R. Gould, chairman; T. Smith, secretary; Mr. Wallace, S. P. St. John, J. Cairns, F. S. Wilber, J. M. Adams, W. E. G. Ross, E. Waddington, L. W. Williamson, G. A. Muir and Mrs. L. W. Williamson.

In opening the meeting, chairman Gould pointed out the necessity for placing the organization campaign on a sound business basis, arranging for a nominating convention at an early date and providing for a basis of representation at this convention.

In his address he referred to a letter he had received from J. B. Musselman, and a telegram that had been sent by R. M. Johnson, in both of which the hope was expressed that the plan of organization would follow as closely as possible the one adopted by the provincial executive. In both the letter and telegram above referred to assurance was given that the provincial organization would stand solidly behind the constituency committee.

John M. Pratt, of The Guide, briefly outlined the plans adopted by the provincial executive for the provincial campaign, after which S. P. St. John moved, seconded by M. J. Adams, that the organization plans adopted by the Central executive be approved. The organization campaign adopted by the meeting provided for a personal visit to every voter in the riding. The discussion in connection with the basis of representation at the nominating convention was animated. It was formally moved and seconded that the representation at the nominating convention be on a basis of a delegate for every ten or fraction thereof, contributors to the organization fund. The motion was unanimously carried.

Arrangements were then made for holding a convention in the town of Carlyle, on September 25, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of nominating a "New National Policy" candidate for the federal constituency of Assiniboia. L. W. Williamson was appointed as organizer and assigned the task of sub-



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The McGill Autopower has proved itself. Hundreds of Canadian farmers have been using it for years. Their experience proves that it does not injure the Ford Engine in any way. It has a governor which automatically regulates the power to the load and maintains a steady speed, and an auxiliary fan which keeps the engine cool under all conditions.

Write for literature fully describing it, and actual letters from farmers (some in your neighborhood, perhaps) telling what the Autopower is doing on their farms. Write today for this information.

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### Manitoba Sheep and Swine Sale

The Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations will hold their Annual Sale of Sheep and Swine, on

Wednesday and Thursday, October 22nd and 23rd, in the Winter Fair Arena, Brandon.

The **SWINE SALE** will be held on Wednesday. Entries limited to Pure Breds, males and females. The total number of Swine to be accepted for entry for the Sale may be limited to fifty females, and sixty boars. Entry fee \$1.00 per head, entries limited to residents of Manitoba.

The **SHEEP SALE** will be held on Thursday. Sale open to Pure-Bred males and females, Grade ewes and ewe lambs. No limit to the number that may be entered. Entry fees:—Pure Breds, \$1.00 per head, Grades, 10 cents per head.

Rules and entry forms on application to the Secretary, W. I. SMALE, BRANDON.

Last year fifteen hundred sheep and about one hundred pure-bred swine were entered for the sale, which had to be called off on account of the influenza. A much larger entry is expected this year.

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dividing the constituency by polling subdivisions, and allotting to each committeeman certain subdivisions. Each committeeman will be responsible for organization in their own territory.

Arrangements were made for issuing of a proclamation by the committee and publishing same in each of the 13 papers circulating in the territory; for remunerating the organizers and the secretary of the committee, and then, on motion of J. Cairns and E. Waddington, the meeting adjourned.

It is worthy of note that these 18 men left their harvest fields and drove from 15 to, in two instances, 55 miles to attend this meeting. The meeting adjourned at 2.18. All the committeemen cranked up their cars and drove home in order to start their binders on schedule time. Such determination argues well for the success of the cause in Assiniboia.

### Soldier Settlement Work

The latest bulletin received at The Guide office from the head office of the Soldier Settlement Board, says that up till the 26th of July, the board had approved 6,820 loans, aggregating \$21,311,425.

The figures of the Agricultural Training Branch of the board indicate that 25,722 applications had been received, of which 19,558 had been approved.

The greatest activity, of course, is in the four western provinces. Alberta reports 6,312 applications; Saskatchewan, 5,683; British Columbia, 4,428; Manitoba, 4,191. Looking more closely into those figures, it is seen that the Edmonton office of the board had 3,626 applicants to 2,686 for Calgary; while Winnipeg holds the record as the most active single branch of the board with 4,191 applications. There is but one office in Manitoba, while Alberta has two and Saskatchewan three. The Toronto office shows 2,466 applications.

### Opening the Porcupine Reserve

The same bulletin from the Soldier Settlement Board says that a unique feature of the opening of the Porcupine Reserve early in July, was the system followed of establishing the order in which settlers were dealt with. On many previous occasions when free lands were to be allotted, there has been a wild rush of applicants, and many a story has been told of prospective settlers camping on the doorstep of the Land Office for days in advance of the opening. In the opening of the Porcupine the places in the line were won by drawing; it being the first occasion in which drawing for entry has been adopted in connection with Dominion land in Canada. The applicants were required to register at the office of the district superintendent at Prairie River. Each applicant was required to produce an Attestation Certificate or a Qualification Certificate from the Soldier Settlement Board. Registration by proxy was not accepted. As each eligible applicant registered he was given a card which was placed in an envelope, sealed, and dropped by the applicant into a churn.

Where more than one applicant, and not exceeding four, wished to settle together, they were registered as one unit and the name of each was placed on the card. On the day of the drawing the churn was closed. Forest Ranger McNab, was chosen by the men themselves to operate the churn and to make the drawing. After the churn was turned vigorously and the envelopes well shaken up, it was opened by McNab. The first place was drawn by J. Pinkstone, of Winnipeg.

After the drawing, the Prince Albert Loan Board, which was on hand, dealt with the applications for loans, and during the day the sum of \$13,000 was approved; and officials of the board were on the spot to authorize the purchase of equipment, such as horses, wagons and farm implements. The Qualification Committee also dealt with 20 cases which had not been previously qualified.

The bulletin says that the opening of the Reserve was an unqualified success, and the men are very enthusiastic about their prospects. The co-operation of the provincial government was shown when a wire was received to the effect that it had authorized a steel bridge over the Red Deer River, and a timber bridge over the Copeau River; also a wagon road from the Prairie River to the Copeau.



# Canada's Problems Discussed

"Wake Up, Canada!" by C. W. Peterson, is a Book Which Will Stimulate Thought

**W**AKE Up, Canada!" is the striking and strikingly appropriate title of a book by C. W. Peterson, who for the last two years, has been assistant fuel controller for the Dominion. In its 18 chapters he discusses the main problems, social, economic and otherwise, which confront the Canadian people. This book is very plainly the product of much thought over these problems; and that it is a book destined to be provocative of thought on the part of all who read it is amply attested by the comments which have been made upon it since its publication.

In his preface, which he dates "Western Stock Ranches, Calgary, Alta., April, 1919," Mr. Peterson says that if he has any apology to make for offering to the public his reflections on the leading public questions of the time, it is that he has enjoyed somewhat exceptional opportunities in the course of a widely varied career of observing many of these problems from more than one angle. He says he realizes regretfully that his book is "a scolding, preaching, faultfinding sort of book, only mildly constructive." Of the readers of Mr. Peterson's book there will be some who will quite agree with him in this characterization of his book. Not a few of his readers will find pages in the book with which they will disagree strongly.

Mr. Peterson says in his preface that the main purpose of his book is "to contribute to a modest extent towards the wakening of Canada to a sense of her responsibilities and opportunities. We must look past errors bravely in the face and energetically turn our attention to setting our house in order." He does not set forth cut-and-dried remedies for the various ills from which Canada suffers, many of which are common to all countries; his object is rather to throw light upon the facts and considerations which must be weighed in dealing with these ills. Above everything he claims himself desirous of helping to arouse and stimulate public opinion to the aliveness and alertness essential to truly progressive national life.

## More Farmer M.P.'s Needed

In the issue of The Guide for July 16, there was an article entitled "More Farmer M.P.'s needed," which was based on something said in Mr. Peterson's book about political parties and classes, and in particular with the representation in parliament of the different classes of the Canadian people. The preponderance of lawyers in the public life of Canada is notorious. Mr. Peterson points out that the idea that lawyers as a class have special qualifications for public life and are specially needed in parliament is fallacious. It is true that the lawyer has to acquire readiness in public speaking, but many lawyers are far from being first-class business men, and it is not an unfair statement in regard to the profession that inasmuch as the corporation and property owners are the ones from whom the fattest legal fees are derived, many, if not most lawyers are more in sympathy with corporations and property owners than with the mass of the plain, ordinary people.

As for the idea that lawyers are needed in parliament for the drafting of legislation, the truth is that this work is done by technical experts, and the members of parliament are called on to exercise their judgment upon proposed legislation when it comes before parliament in the shape of bills; and their duty is to criticize proposed legislation more from the business and administrative points of view and in the light of public opinion.

The page in Mr. Peterson's book which suggested the article in The Guide mentioned in the foregoing paragraph may be cited as one which will be agreed with by most of the readers of the book; we may expect that it will be disagreed with by some, if not all, of the readers of the book who are lawyers.

## Maligning the Organized Farmers

Some of the things he says about

the organized farmers' movement do not speak well for Mr. Peterson's clear-sightedness or fair-mindedness. He says, for example, of the organized farmers' movement, that "its pronouncements on public questions are frequently intolerant, uncompromising and extreme." He expresses also the opinion that "the movement has been largely in the hands of idealists and enthusiasts—honest and well-meaning men, but lacking balance." But Mr. Peterson is good enough to vouchsafe the remark that "wiser counsels will ultimately prevail."

What is remarkable is that, despite such remarks in regard to the organized farmers' movement as those which have just been quoted, the views and opinions which the writer of "Wake Up, Canada!" expresses in regard to many of the outstanding problems confronting the Canadian people are in accordance with the Farmers' Platform. Notably is this the case in what he has to say in regard to party politics, machine methods in election campaigns, "slush" funds for the carrying of elections, and other evils which have wrought such injury to our country. Mr. Peterson writes of those evils vigorously and with indignation; and no attentive reader, after reading the book through, will fail to realize that those evils have grown flourishingly out of the evil system of protectionism, which for two generations Canada has carried on its back, as Sinbad the sailor, in the tale in The Arabian Nights, carried the Old Man of the Sea.

## The Tariff and Politics

"Wake Up, Canada!" must be said to be a book which can hardly fail to stimulate thought. And, after all, is not that the best that can be said of any book? Mr. Peterson has many enlightening pages on the manifold evils of the protectionist system; and the grasp of the whole subject which he shows in discussing the evils of the system makes it surprising that, in the end, he appears to think that the only way to solve the problem is "to take the tariff out of politics." It might as well be said that it is desirable to take self-government out of democracy.

The business of a government is to carry on the business of the state, including the collecting of the required public revenue. The government is simply the executive committee of parliament, which is the council of the elected representatives of the people, who cannot shuffle off their responsibilities upon a commission of tariff "experts," or upon any other body not created by the people and not responsible to the people.

The imposition of inequitable taxation and the collection of more revenue than is actually and rightfully needed for bona fide public purposes are nothing else than legalized robbery. Tariff taxation affects the food of the people, their clothing, their housing, and their whole manner of living. For the people to consent to the responsibility for the shaping of the tariff being given over by parliament to any other body whatsoever, would be for the people to renounce self-government. Experts are all right as advisers. There is a tariff commission of experts in the United States, but it is only an advisory body. Congress, elected by the people, holds and exercises the absolute power of shaping the United States tariff. It must always be so in every democracy.

But to return to Mr. Peterson's book, it must be repeated, in conclusion, that it is enlightening and stimulating throughout all its chapters, which deal with practically all the outstanding problems that every Canadian man and woman, who is to be a worthy Canadian citizen, must give thought to.

Note.—The book reviewed above may be obtained from the book department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, upon receipt of price (\$2.10 postpaid).

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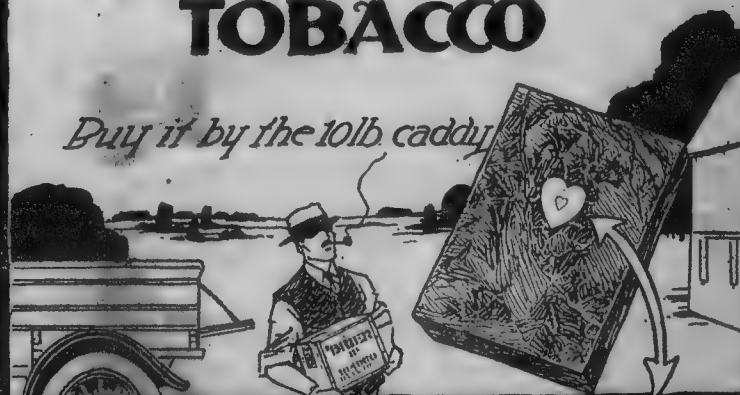


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## Future of Organized Labor

How the Farmers and City Workers Might Co-operate—By

D. W. Buchanan

**T**HE recent strike and worldwide unrest in the industrial circles is directing a great deal of keen thought to the future of labor.

The orthodox Socialistic ideal is a dictatorship of the proletariat, with the eventual merging of society into one mould. With this object in view the class struggle is strenuously preached by most labor socialists, and as it appeals directly to the organized workers it has gained a strong hold upon them, particularly in most European countries. This plan of propaganda naturally appeals strongly to the principle of direct action as evidenced in strikes, which are a form of force akin to war. In fact, socialist orators frequently refer to their movement as the class war. Political action, however, is not entirely neglected. Strong political movements have been conducted in some European countries. In Germany, for instance, the social democratic party was a strong factor even before the war, but the campaign platform of this party read more like a fairly progressive demand than an orthodox socialist production. There are, it may be explained here, many grades and degrees of socialists.

Trades unionism has been divided between the socialist and non-socialist elements and not infrequent friction between these elements has rendered labor organizations less effective at times than they otherwise might have been. Organized labor has been used as a principal means of carrying on socialist propaganda and this propaganda has sometimes led labor into strikes or other measures of direct action, as for instance, the recent general strike in Winnipeg, with the object of furthering socialistic aims.

### Many Strikes Illegal

Ordinary trades unionism in itself contemplates direct action rather than political action. Political labor parties have been formed outside the unions and on a broader basis than the principle of craft unions would permit of. Trades unionism has undoubtedly been the means of accomplishing a great deal for organized labor, sometimes even by recourse to strikes. The general policy of the craft organizations has been to limit the strike as greatly as possible. It is well understood that the strike is a declaration of war in which both sides must suffer. The aim of trades union leaders has, therefore, been to make the strike the very last resort. With this object in view the craft unions have made very stringent regulations and safeguards to prevent the hasty calling of strikes on the part of locals. Many recent strikes, both on this continent and in Great Britain and Europe, have been illegally called and have been in opposition to the desires of the chief union leaders. This was the case in the recent Winnipeg general strike, with its extensions to other cities. Such strikes have been due to the activities of the extreme element, usually radical socialists.

In Canada at the present time there are two labor movements in an embryo stage. The first is the labor party, which, as its name implies, is a movement for political action. It would be independent of and would not be in conflict with the trades unions, which would continue to handle craft affairs in detail, such as agreements with employers or any other matters requiring direct action. The other movement is known as the O.B.U. It is a movement to supplant the craft unions entirely, by the formation of One Big Union, which would take in all organized workers instead of the various unions by trades which now hold the field. The idea of the One Big Union is to form a powerful weapon for forcing the war against the "capitalistic order." The logical idea of the O.B.U. is, that the strike would thus become a general rather than a craft conflict. A local difficulty could thus readily be extended to include the entire nation. It is evident that the O.B.U. is the idea of the radical element. It is in effect a declaration of war of extermination against the craft organiza-

tions with the direct object of placing the radicals in supreme control, and has been promptly accepted as such by the unions. There is, therefore, a great fight now on in labor circles.

### Education a Permanent Factor

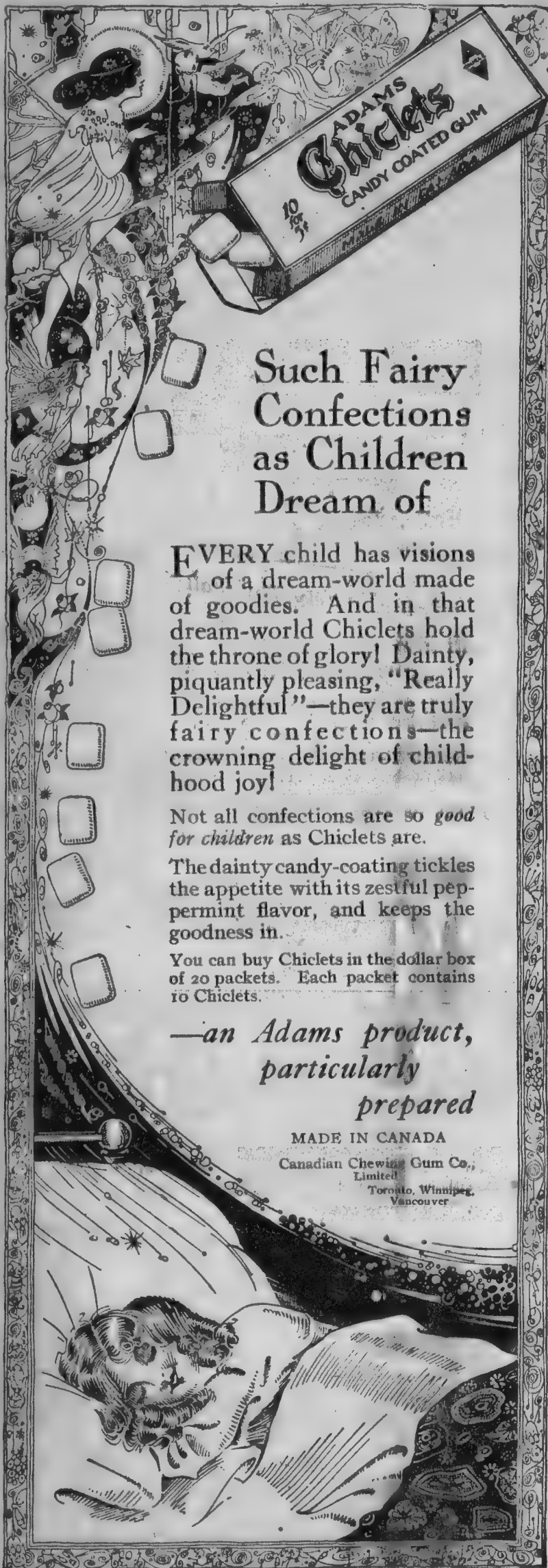
While trades unionism has been necessary in the past, largely owing to the lack of reasonable representation of labor in legislative bodies, it is questionable if many advantages gained by labor, attributed to the action of the unions, could not have been secured by political and educative methods. The spread of education and general progress of democracy is in the end the great propelling factor for the righting of wrongs and the advancement of human interests. Therefore, instead of working for the building up of a great war machine, such as a great union for direct action would be, it should be possible with the advance of democracy to get away entirely from strikes and other methods of force, akin to war. Political action is democratic. Direct action is in principle autocratic even when the most excusable. In a really broad and just democracy, the strike should be absolutely unnecessary.

In a nation enjoying a democratic form of government, it would seem, therefore, to be the wise policy for labor to work for a strong labor party for political action. Such a party should be organized on a broad and liberal basis, so that it would draw to its support progressive thinkers in all classes of society, and it should have as its leaders cool-headed, resourceful men of the reasonable type. A labor movement so organized on a broadly democratic basis rather than attaching closely to the class idea, could co-operate with other progressive movements to attain desirable results and further the cause of democracy and human welfare. The time would seem particularly opportune for such a labor movement in this country. Partyism has received a severe shattering as a result of events of recent years. There are many more people in our towns and cities than ever before who would prefer to support some progressive movement rather than follow the old political parties. The gap is open, and it is open to labor to take advantage of it. A labor party to take advantage of this situation must, as already stated, be on broad lines and led by the cool heads.

### Moderation the Only Hope

A movement of this nature would undoubtedly get a hearty welcome from the organized farmers, and would receive their assistance and co-operation. The idea of a union of the farmers and organized city workers, which is frequently urged, is apparently not feasible at the present time, neither would it be desirable, nor is it necessary. Results could be secured by co-operation which would be probably quite as satisfactory. The farmers of Canada, however, will not stand for a class movement which aims simply at warfare upon "capitalism," either by direct or political means. Though a class movement in a sense, the farmers have organized on a broadly democratic basis. Their political platform stands as a monument of sound and broad democratic principles. It spells justice for all the people in every line, without trace of class prejudice. The farmers' movement is democratic to the core, which places it in sharp contrast with the O.B.U. idea of waging the class war by direct action. A union of the farmers with such a movement, as urged by a few radicals, is out of the question.

Conditions in the past have forced organized labor to proceed mainly upon the lines of direct action, owing to the lack of labor representation in legislative bodies. Take, for instance, the Manitoba legislature, without a single labor representative in a house of some fifty members. F. J. Dixon is sometimes mentioned as a labor member, but he was elected as an independent and not as a labor man. The



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city of Winnipeg and suburbs has almost one-half of the population of the entire province, including a large labor population, and Brandon has a considerable labor population. In proportion to numbers there should be at least ten or a dozen labor representatives in the legislature. Representation according to population, it will be seen from this, is considerable of a farce. Reasonable representation in legislative bodies would prove a safeguard against strikes and industrial disturbances, and it is only a matter of right and justice. If the leaders among the organized farmers will think over this matter they will see whereby they may assist the cause of labor in particular and democracy in general.

## The Ontario Farmer in Politics

Continued from Page 7

the United Farmers of Ontario, so far as the average man in the local clubs is concerned, and certainly it has been enthusiastically received by the men in our own community. There is something definite in it on which to hang their coats and hats, and draw up to the fire and be comfortable. I'll give it to you in full:—

"We, the United Farmers of Ontario (after a preamble) deem it our duty to ourselves and the province to seek independent representation in the legislature, with the following objects:—

"1.—To cut out all expenditures that are not absolutely essential.

"2.—To abolish the system of party patronage.

"3.—To limit governmental activity, respecting commercial co-operation, to legislation facilitating co-operative effort, to the keeping of accurate records, and to general education along co-operative lines.

"4.—To provide equal educational opportunities for all the children of all the people, by greatly extending and improving educational facilities in the rural districts.

"5.—To substitute for the policy of expensive provincial highways a policy of organized continuous road maintenance, and of making good roads for all rather than high-grade roads for a few, the cost of road construction and maintenance being equitably distributed between city and country.

"6.—To promote a system of forestry which will maintain and increase the public revenues from this source, protect and perpetuate our forest resources, re-forest the waste places of Old Ontario, and encourage municipalities to engage in forestation enterprises.

"7.—To encourage and cheapen hydro-electric development and maintain effective public control over it.

"8.—To enact and enforce such prohibitory legislation against the liquor traffic as the people may sanction in the approaching referendum as lies within the power of the province. Prohibition is an integral part of the Farmers' Platform, and the U.F.O. will use its influence in that direction.

"9.—To extend the policy and practice of direct legislation through the initiative and the referendum.

"10.—To apply the principle of proportional representation to our electoral methods."

That is the platform! We think it fairly progressive—for Ontario, and I have no hesitation in saying that when it is put into practice it will elevate the standard of government here.

### Candidates Sign Their Recall

You will understand, of course, that with candidates running in only some 50 or so out of the 110 ridings, that we do not hope to sweep the country and strangle the two old parties to the point of extinction. Our hope is that we may have elected a body of independent men pledged to take a stand on this platform, and assist the government or opposition to force legislation and practices that will work to the ends desired.

All of the men chosen as farmer candidates have signed the "recall," and if they betray their cause, as we have had unfortunate instances in the past, however well-meaning, their resignations may be placed in the hands of the government, and a by-election called to gain the views of the people. In most cases this resignation may only

# Concerning Your Fall Shoes

**I**F you would secure service and satisfaction from your shoes this Fall, it is more than ever important that you should go to a reputable dealer in whom you have confidence, and see that the maker's trade-mark is on the shoes you buy. This for the reason that leather is now scarcer than at any time during the war, prices are higher, and some grades of leather are to-day almost unobtainable at any price.

¶ Millions of pairs of shoes, millions of feet of leather, have been bought for the Nations of Europe whose stocks of footwear were entirely wiped out by the war. This has more than offset the reduction in demand for army shoes. And coming upon a supply of material which was already scarce, it has resulted in a situation which, for the time being, is serious.

¶ Therefore, unless you have first-hand technical knowledge of shoes and leather, you must rely more closely than ever this Fall upon the reputation of the maker and of the retailer.

¶ The retailer who has a reputation to sustain will not endanger it for the sake of a little extra profit. And no established manufacturer will stamp his trade mark upon goods which do not represent good value at a fair price.

¶ The chances are that you do not feel any great interest in the leather market, or in the conditions which govern the manufacture and distribution of shoes. But you ARE interested—vitaly interested—in securing for yourself and your family reliable footwear at fair prices. And the value which you receive for your hard-earned dollars is inexorably determined by those same conditions which govern what we call the shoe trade. You cannot control them, any more than we can. But you CAN control your method of buying, so as to get the greatest possible value for every dollar you spend.

¶ So we think it only just and proper to tell you, at the commencement of each season, what the conditions really are, so that you may base your buying judgment upon them.

### To Buy Wisely This Fall:

**FIRST:** Go to a reliable dealer whose reputation you know and whose judgment you can trust: and

**SECOND:** Make sure that the trade-mark of a manufacturer whose standing is known is stamped upon the shoes you buy.

Our booklet, "How to Buy Shoes," is gladly sent without charge to any address in Canada. Please address inquiries to our head office at Montreal.

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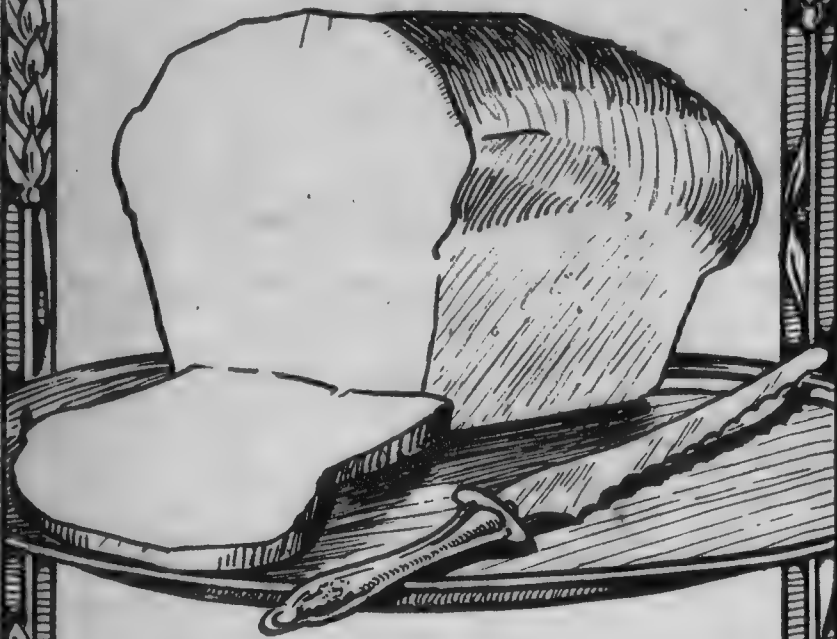
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be used on vote or petition of a reasonable percentage of the voters, and not by the executive alone. All through, the aim has been to get as far away from executive control as possible, and rest everything with the people. Just how successful we have been in that remains to be seen.

### A Sizable List of Candidates

And now, what about the men chosen by the U.F.O. clubs? We have a sizable list already, but one that will be more than doubled. I'll give you a list of them so far, along with the standing at the last election, so that you can judge for yourself the situation, but before doing so I want to tell you about the way the clubs stood up on their hind legs and defied the premier and the others who said that "It's a camouflaged grit scheme."

Wherever the grits put up a liberal member of the U.F.O. as their candidate, the local clubs have elected a nominal conservative to bear their colors. The list of candidates that I will give you, if it showed the previous affiliations of the candidates would show about ten conservatives and six liberals. Those who claim it to be a "scheme" of either party are far astray from the mark, and will yet discover their error. They can't imagine anything but scheming, intrigue and debauchery in politics, and to think that it is real democracy that is finding self-expression is beyond their capacity. But we're not worrying; we'd rather do things and prove our point rather than try to "talk it across."

Here is the list:—

Riding.	Candidate.	U.F.O. Member.	Sitting Member.	Majority.
Algoma	J. E. Wright	Conservative	Conservative	Accl.
Brant, North	H. C. Nixon	Liberal	Liberal	49
Bruce, North	W. H. Fenton, M.O.	Liberal	Liberal	7
Bruce, South	J. J. Zettler	Conservative	Conservative	317
Bruce, West	Gid. Ruttle	Liberal	Liberal	847
Grey, North	D. J. Taylor	Conservative	Conservative	677
Halton	J. F. Ford	Conservative	Conservative	319
Kent, West	W. F. Eoy	Conservative	Conservative	13
Lambton, West	J. M. Webster	Conservative	Conservative	804
Manitowlin	B. Bowman	U.F.O.	U.F.O.	
Norfolk, North	George Sewell	Liberal	Liberal	1236
Norfolk, South	Jos. Cridland	Conservative	Conservative	168
Ontario, North	J. W. Widdifield	U.F.O.	U.F.O.	
Peel	M. W. Doherty	Liberal	Liberal	305
Perth, South	Peter Smith	Conservative	Conservative	549
Peterboro, East	E. N. McDonald	Conservative	Conservative	497
Renfrew, North	R. M. Warren	Conservative	Conservative	685
Victoria, South	F. G. Sandy	Conservative	Conservative	545
Wentworth, North	F. C. Biggs	Conservative	Conservative	21

By September first, 18 more nominating conventions will have been held, but this list up to the date of writing will show you fairly well just how the tide is running. On looking the field

over I see that in 29 ridings picked at random, where the U.F.O. is sure to run candidates, the ridings have been represented by ten liberals and 19 conservatives.

This is rather surprising, indicating, possibly that in a house of 77 conservatives and 30 liberals, the rural constituencies returned a greater percentage of liberals than conservatives. But I imagine that when the whole 50 ridings are contested it will be found that the percentage of conservatives and liberals opposed by U.F.O. candidates will be about two to one, which would, considering the disparity between the two parties in the present House, would indicate an entire divorce on the part of the U.F.O. from party politics, which is as we hope.

And now, I have pretty well covered the field. We are trying to follow in your footsteps here in the East, when it comes to farmers' organizations; but through the fortunes of war, our first real testing time at the ballot happens to come before yours, and in a provincial way.

When the provincial election is past and we get squared away for the coming federal election, you will find us out with a good string of the best men we can find, to stand for us and give the old line parties another tussle.

Then we'll be standing and fighting together—the West and the East—as we seemed to despair of five years ago when you were down here last. Truly the world moves, doesn't it? I'm hoping that it will have to step up a bit when we realize our ideals, and finally see to it that the people of Canada

control the government at Ottawa. Till then, "Cheery-O," as the boys say.

Your old friend,  
MARTIN

## One and Thirty Questions

A FEW questions I would like our protectionist friends to answer:

1. Can we export only, that is sell, and not import, that is buy?
2. If a tariff is necessary to raise revenue why not also levy it on the home product, as at present our protective tariff puts little into the public purse and much into the pockets of private monopolists?
3. Are not taxes on necessities and food the cruellest taxes on earth, as a poor man has to eat and wear as much, practically, as a rich man?
4. Can our manufacturers claim to be in favor of a preferential tariff, after passing the following resolution: "That while such tariff should be primarily framed for Canadian interests, it should nevertheless give substantial preference to the mother country and also to any other part of the British Empire with which reciprocal preferential trade can be arranged to mutual advantage, recognizing always that the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to all Canadian producers?"
5. Is not free trade within the empire the goal we should aim for?
6. Why is it necessary to be everlastingly raising the tariff?
7. If it is a scheme for raising revenue, why leave diamonds free and tax shovels?
8. Why am I taxed 42½ per cent. on woolen clothes and 12½ per cent. on binders?
9. Do not our manufacturers dump binders into Great Britain \$25 and \$30 cheaper than they sell them to us?

10. Is this fair to us who have to compete in the open market?

11. Is not the finished product of one industry very often the raw material of another?

12. If a manufacturer is entitled to a drawback of duty on raw material used in machinery exported, is not this bonusing the foreigner at our expense?

13. Is not our protective tariff responsible for combines trusts and corruption?

14. Does not the question of wages depend on the spending power of the dollar?

15. Does a protective tariff help our storekeepers when their revenue is derived simply from a percentage on the costs of the goods they sell?

16. Can we tax ourselves into prosperity?

17. Does not a protective tariff enrich the few at the cost of the many?

18. Does not protection mean an inferior article at a greatly-enhanced price?

19. Is our machinery as well made as it used to be?

20. Is the material in our machinery as good as it used to be?

21. Is it not a fact that the more we pay for overalls the thinner they get?

22. Why is it that if you buy a new binder for \$250, go once round on a 40-acre field, and then put it up to auction, it won't fetch more than \$125?

23. Why is it that we consider a threshing machine that lasts ten years

Continued on Page 47



# The Countrywoman

## Watch Ontario Go

**W**HEN it comes to progress in the organization, the laurels must almost be handed to Ontario. The Farmers' Sun, the official organ of the United Farmers and United Farm Women of Ontario is an inspiration in its stories of the growth of the movement in that province. The president of the United Farm Women is Mrs. George Brodie, of Ontario, who is proving one of the ablest platform speakers among women in all of Canada. Recently, she addressed a large meeting in Barrie. The meeting comprised representatives from the four provincial ridings of Simcoe. In the middle of the harvest season the town theatre was packed to overflowing, which speaks for itself of the interest the movement has in Old Ontario.

The report, as published in The Farmers' Sun, of Mrs. Brodie's address is as follows: "One thing you men cannot do," was her first statement, "you cannot win elections without the help of women who now have half the voting strength of the country. You think your wives will vote as you do, don't you? We have got you where we want you at last." But there was more than a declaration of power. There was acknowledgement of an existing need before that power can be used to the best effect. "Women need legislation," said Mrs. Brodie, "and they need, first of all, education that will enlighten them to the full as to the legislation that is needed. That education can come only through our women's clubs. You say we have had that for years. I was in it for years myself, but I never expressed myself there. All my expression, all my thinking even, was done for me by a department at Toronto. We must have our own organization in which we can do our own thinking, and through which we can give expression to the results of that thinking."

"Did you ever stop to think that the people who produce 80 per cent. of the wealth of the country enjoy least, not only of luxury, but of actual comforts. They have the least time for recreation, the least time for education. It is a hard thing to say that farmers are ignorant but if they were not ignorant of the way in which they have been exploited they would not have stood for that exploitation. But we are gaining in education," said Mrs. Brodie. "The daily press, ignorantly and unintentionally it is true, has aided in that education. Before the last election I thought every word in the Globe was true" (and those of tory ancestry shouted in glee), "some of the rest of you before the last election thought every word printed in the Mail

## Ontario Woman On Tariff

"Did you ever stop to think that woman is the chief contributor to the taxation collected by the Dominion government through the tariff?" asked Mrs. George Brodie, president of the United Farm Women of Ontario in a recent address in Barrie. "It is true. The woman buys the clothing for herself and for the children. She buys the general household supplies, and practically all those supplies are subject to a tax levied by the Dominion government of 27 to 42½ per cent. If all that tax went into the public treasury we would not kick. But it doesn't. If we buy imported goods the tax goes into the public treasury, but if we buy home-manufactures the extra cost due to the high tariff goes into the pockets of protected manufacturers."

"The tariff works injustice in another way. They say every child is worth \$1,000. Then why tax that child or everything it uses? Why not put taxes on those who have no children? It deals most heavily on those least able to pay and deals least heavily with those best able to pay. I attended a war committee meeting in Ottawa in which there were a few farm women present, and a whole lot of lawyers' wives, doctors' wives, and bankers' wives. I never saw so many diamonds in my life, but few of them were worn by farm women. These diamonds were free of custom taxation, but the poorest cradle in the land, the cheapest booties in the land, are taxed."

## Reading Course

The secretary of the Social Service Council of Saskatchewan has recently issued a suggested program of work for churches, clubs or other community organizations. It contains the outline of an instructive reading course which the council thinks should commend itself to all students of every-day questions. There may be something of use to the locals and Women's Sections of the organized farmers.

Rural Planning and Development—Commission of Conservation, Canada.

How to Know Your Community—Byington.

The Country Life Movement—Bailey.

Rural Church Movement—Earp.

The Labor Movement—Ward.

The Socialist Movement—MacDonald.

Government Ownership of Railways—Van Wagenen.

The Old World and the New—Ross.

Women and Social Progress—Nearing.

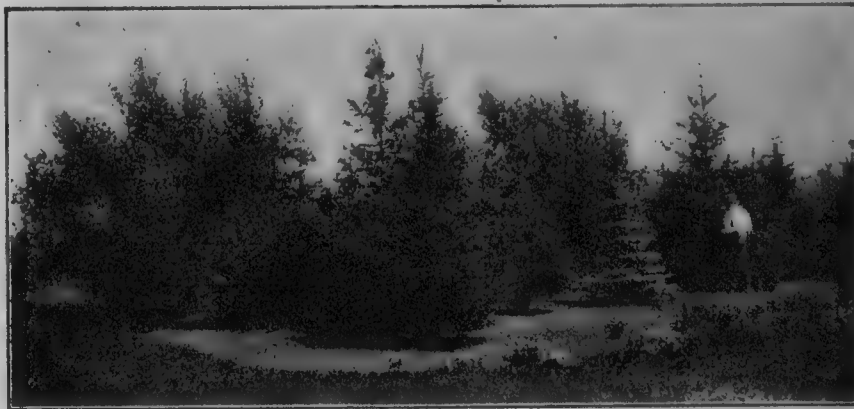
Problems of Child Welfare—Mangold.

Infant Feeding in its Relations to

## Another Federation

Federation seems to be in the air these days. The latest to consider it is the University Women's Club. At present, each large city has its University Women's Club, but each club works independently along its own lines without any of the benefits of co-operation. A convention is being held in Winnipeg this week of representatives from the various clubs throughout Canada with the object of

bank, of Regina, and Miss Mabel Finch, of Winnipeg, Miss Brooks expressed surprise and admiration for the work which is being undertaken and the good results which are apparent. She stated that there is no such movement in the United States which is doing as much to develop the community life and spirit as the Women Grain Growers' movement in Western Canada. She was particularly pleased with the very active interest the farm women are displaying in the political and



View of Spruce and Willow Clump at Lacombe Experimental Farm

These trees, planted in 1911, are thoroughly hardy, and besides making an excellent wind-break are a source of pleasure

forming a national organization which will unite the interests, activities and influence of college women. A union, comprising all the college graduates in the Dominion would be a force to be reckoned with which could do big things in a big way. It could also form a link between individual members in different centres so that a member going from one centre to another would be sure of a welcome and a congenial circle of friends in every city.

Some British women are proposing an international federation, and the clubs of Canada are partly influenced by a desire to be ready for it.

## Women for Legislature

So far, the names of three Toronto women are prominently mentioned as candidates for political honors when the Ontario provincial election is held, as it will probably be before the end of the year. Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, whose name has been mentioned by a number of men and women has expressed herself as willing to stand for candidacy, and there is indication that success would be hers. Mrs. Campbell McIvor, speaking for her to a Toronto paper, stated that she would be neither liberal or conservative, but independent. Miss Constance Boulton is another name heard often in this connection. She is one of the members of the Ontario Board of Education, and although her candidature has been suggested by many of her friends she has made no positive statement. She has intimated that her sympathies are entirely with the conservative party and although it is as non-partisan members the women are wanted, she is not inclined to do so except as a conservative. Mrs. A. M. Huestis, who was for many years president of the Toronto Local Council of Women, is the other.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton lived for many years in Winnipeg. She has been prominently connected with the National Council of Women, as convener of the committee on agriculture, and is one of the editors of Women's Century, the official organ of the National Council.

## W.S.G.G.A. Investigated

The fame of the Women Grain Growers' has spread far, even to the heart of New York City. Miss Rachel Brooks, of the Y.W.C.A., in New York, made a journey to Regina and Winnipeg, to investigate for herself this unique movement which is growing so rapidly in many of the provinces of Canada. Discussing the work with the two provincial secretaries, Mrs. Louise Bur-

economic questions which affect their place in the national structure.

Prior to taking up the work in which she is engaged with the Y.W.C.A., she was a working pastor in a number of Congregational churches of the United States. She is particularly interested in the promotion of the Union Church idea, and is pleased with its working out in Western Canada.

## Thousand Waacs Coming

H. B. Willing, secretary of the Imperial Veteran's Association in Winnipeg, was notified recently by the war office that thousands of English, Scotch and Irish girls who served as Waacs during the war will come to Canada in April of 1920. Mr. Willing states that the Imperial government has promised to pay the passage of these women, Waacs, munitionettes, and any others who served in the war for a period of at least six months prior to the cessation of hostilities. They must have definite prospects of a position before the Imperial government will advance their passage, or they must be participants in some land settlement scheme which may be prepared at a later date, and to which the leaders of the Waacs are at present giving their attention.

Mr. Willing himself is of the opinion that thousands of women will take advantage of the offer since he has been informed that women are very anxious to emigrate.

The girls are not the domestic servant type, but have been trained as telegraphers, stenographers, and clerks of various kinds. Unfortunately they are all trained for urban activities, and there is no hope from this source that the great need of rural districts for home help will be alleviated. There is some unemployment in all urban centres in Canada, and just how this large immigration of women will be assimilated is difficult to know, for it is reasonably certain that many will come whose prospects of a position are vague.

This is another of the many schemes to overfill our urban centres, while rural life, that life which has to do with the development of the natural resources of the country, is starved and drained of the necessary human power to insure its development.

The highest culture is to speak no ill. The best reformer is the man whose eyes are quick to see all beauty and all worth; And by his own discreet, well-ordered life, Alone reproves the erring.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.



Perennial Flower Border

and Empire was true." (And in the gale of laughter in which old-time tory and old-time grit joined, the last shredded remains of old-time party prejudice was swept away.)

Then the point was made. "The somersault made by the party press in the last election has caused those who had been led by the party press in the past to ask themselves if they cannot do a little somersaulting too."

Infant Mortality—Winters, M.D.

Education Through Play—Curtis.

The Education of the New Canadian—Anderson.

The Juvenile Court and the Community—Eliot.

The Kallikak Family (Mental Derelicts)—Goddard.

Human Derelicts—Kelynaek, M.D.

Social Hygiene (Quarterly Magazine)—Hygiene Association, N.Y.

# Farm Women's Clubs

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### Fair Rest-Tent Success

**T**HE Information Bureau and Rest Room of the S.G.G.A. at the Regina Exhibition has proved a success for the second year, and while the situation of the bureau was not all that could be desired, the result was sufficiently encouraging to determine the association to make more comprehensive plans for next year. As the trading department had no exhibit this year the question of a rest room was not decided upon in time to obtain very satisfactory space, but notwithstanding the fact that it was remotely situated and somewhat difficult to find, the room was visited by many grain growers and their friends.

The idea of an association rest room at exhibitions has been more or less of an experiment in the different provinces, but, at least, as far as Saskatchewan is concerned, has proven well worth the effort, and it is hoped to carry out the plan in a more satisfactory manner next year. In a central location, and with a conspicuous placard, which it this year lacked, the bureau would prove not only a convenient meeting place for the members and their friends, but an unequalled opportunity for those in charge to meet these members in an informal way, and to gather information regarding the local situation in the different districts. It is also a good medium for the distribution of association literature and propaganda, and could easily be made the means of greatly-increased interest in the organization.

The rest room was particularly helpful in regard to the Women's Section, and the provincial secretary, who was in charge, enjoyed many interesting and enlightening conversations with both men and women members, thereby obtaining the local viewpoint in a manner which would be impossible under any other circumstances, and which will be of much assistance in the work.

In a province the size of Saskatchewan it is impossible for the Central officers to visit all the locals, and an association rest room at these exhibitions provides facilities for many members to become acquainted with the Central staff, and establishes a personal connection between the locals and the Central office which is an important factor in the success of a rural organization.—M.L.B.

### Little Souris Busy

In giving the report of the Little Souris Women's Section for the past six months, I do not think I need to emphasize the fact that we farm women have been particularly busy in our house during these past months. Not

withstanding this, I am pleased to report five regular and two board meetings, the prevailing epidemic in the spring cancelling our other regular meeting.

At our January meeting an appropriation was granted to the Library Fund amounting to \$25. Our program committee was appointed and they carried on their work by planning and drafting their program for the year.

We were unable to carry out our plans made in the February meeting for a membership and Guide canvass owing to the epidemic of the "flu," and for the same reason we have no report for March.

In April the matter of securing a public health nurse was taken up. I am pleased to report that our neighboring municipality of Oakland is with us in this work and we were able to plan for a deputation to visit the trustees of each school in the Oakland and Cornwallis municipalities. At this meeting we agreed that the papers as read each month be handed to the secretary to be kept on file for reference. A donation of \$3.00 was sent to the Red Cross and \$5.50 to the Red Triangle Fund through our local council.

In May a contribution of \$25 was sent to the Children's Shelter in Winnipeg. The same month we applied to the Agricultural Extension Service for a demonstrator in home-nursing, but owing to the strike the mail service was poor and our request will not be granted until September.

June was the month of our home-cooking sale, in Brandon. We realized the sum of \$28.40 from our efforts. We donated \$5.00 to the rest room in Brandon and \$20 to the Returned Soldiers' Association to provide fruit and smokes for the troop trains. It was also agreed that one woman go in each car canvassing in the interests of the women's section.

The board meeting in July resulted in the appointment of the following committees; each director to be a convener with the privilege of choosing her own committee: Canadianizing the Foreigner—Convener, Mrs. D. A. Harper; Social and Community Work—Convener, Miss N. Fardoe; Public Health—Convener, Mrs. John Shields; Laws Relating to Women and Children—Convener, Mrs. J. S. Lowes; Young People's Work—Convener, Miss Ada E. Courtice; Membership—Convener, Miss Gladys Medd.

At our regular meeting held in July, we decided to assume the responsibility of having the eyes of a little new Canadian boy, who is almost blind, medically treated. We were favored to have with us at this meeting Mrs. S. E. Clement, of Brandon, who gave us

very interesting reports of the Child and Public Welfare Convention held in Atlantic City, and the convention of the National Council of Women held in Regina. It was a great pleasure indeed, to have with us one of our city sisters who had been privileged to attend two such important gatherings.

Up-to-date I have very little to report of the above mentioned committees with the exception of the community committee who are working on plans for the erection of a memorial hall in our district. In the near future I hope to have something definite to report of the activities of the others, for they mean to be up and doing as soon as the harvest is garnered. Our members have just completed a hamper for the War Orphans in France. By keeping the members' papers on file we have been able to pass them on to two other locals who have sent in requests.

We have a paid-up membership of 20. Our average attendance is 13. To say that our meetings are worth while is evidenced by the loyalty of the busiest of mothers who attend the meetings. Much of the success of our meetings is due to the untiring efforts of our president, Mrs. H. G. Thornton, and our secretary, Miss Gladys Thornton. I cannot help mention of their names in this report as both deserve so much credit.—M. Edna M. Pool, press reporter, Little Souris, W.S.G.G.A.

### Forrest Women's Section

The Forrest W.S.G.G.A. held their annual meeting in January for the purpose of electing new officers for 1919, and to dispose of material on hand from packing boxes. We also appointed our representatives for the Brandon rest room board.

Our next meeting was held in February, with an attendance of 18. We decided to give our collection that day in aid of a wedding present for Princess Patricia. We also decided to donate \$25 to the Brandon General Hospital.

Both sections of the G.G.A. held their annual supper in March, at which everybody had a most enjoyable time. The April meeting was a small one and very little work was done. In May we had a good meeting with 15 members present. We also had a dressmaker from the Extension Department of the Agriculture College come for a week. There were about 25 in the class and all were well satisfied with the week's work. The same month there was a special meeting called for both sections in the form of a concert. A good program was arranged, one of the interesting features being an address by Miss Finch, which was enjoyed by all. At the close a dainty lunch was served by the ladies.

Our meeting in June was held in the hall. We had with us that day Mrs. Gee, of Virden, who gave us a splendid address on grain grower's work. Our field day came the same month. Eight different schools met at Forrest, on June 3, sports were actively engaged in, and the booth was well patronized. We cleared \$29.95. What was most enjoyable to all, especially to the children, was the supper that was awaiting them after their frolic.

We held our annual grain growers' picnic on July 3, the weather was ideal and a large crowd attended. There were plenty of sports for the old and young and prizes for the winners. The Salvation Army, of Brandon, rendered several selections which were greatly enjoyed. At six o'clock a tempting lunch was served by the ladies. The men's section had charge of the booth where light refreshments were sold.

Our program for the balance of the year is as follows: August—Canning. September—Home Nursing. October—Open Meeting. November—Parliamentary Ruling and Laws Relating to Women and Children. December—Annual Meeting.

We hold our meetings once a month from house to house. Twenty-two members are enrolled and we have \$501.82 in the treasury. We send delegates to the conventions, who bring back good reports. In this way we keep in touch with the work that is being done in the province.—Ida J. Caranham, secretary-treasurer, Forrest, W.S.G.G.A.

### Work for Social Committee

By Irene Parlbry



Irene Parlbry

So many of the clubs have asked me what there is for them to do? I wonder if all these different committees I have told them about will have helped to answer that question for them? If not there are still some more. It is just as easy as rolling off a log to map out work for committees. It is not always so easy though to get the committees to keep on the job. Each club will have to find its own tonic for that.

How about a social committee? Plenty of work for them always. Sick to be nursed, sorrowing to be comforted, a kindly note if nothing else, a helping hand to the stranger, a welcome to the new comer, a general lifting of the lame dog over the stile. Country people are often so busy that they forget all about the neighbor; they may be people from a far country, finding new ways strange and bewildering—a friendly word and a neighbor's laugh would mean quite a bit of cheer.

I stayed once with a little woman, who told me, with tears in her voice, how for months and months she stayed on her farm, and not a neighbor came near her. She nearly died of sheer loneliness before anyone thought of extending a friendly hand.

Then why should not the social committee help any foreign-born neighbors, by teaching them English, trying to explain to them our methods of government, our ideals of citizenship, letting them see that at least we have the ideals even if we have not gone very far along the road towards attaining them. Most foreign-born people can be reached by kindness and by sympathy, and that is perhaps the only way they can be reached. The social committee has a big field in any district near a non-English-speaking colony.



### Women Grain Growers

Ernest J. Lambert, secretary of Thornfield Grain Growers' Association, under date of July 14, writes as follows:—

"On June 21, the lady members of the Thornfield G.G.A. held a picnic on the grounds of the Thornfield S.D. No. 2057. A splendid day was the result from all standpoints. Races were run for the boys and girls, and adults. An instructive address was given by Mrs. A. H. Wallace, director of District No. 9, on the need of women's organizations. Mrs. Wallace brought with her another speaker, in the person of Miss Wallace, a trained nurse, who gave some useful hints on "First Aid to the Injured," "Care of Children," etc. There was also an address by W. D. Summers, sub-organizer of District No. 9, on "Organization for Democracy," who made an excellent address, bringing out his points very forcibly and plainly.

"The day ended by a baseball game, and everybody had a good time at the first grain growers' picnic at this point. Financially, the ladies made a good thing out of the neat sum of \$46, which will come in useful, both here and elsewhere."

### Will Build Rest Home

Where there is a will there is generally a way to increase the activities and usefulness of an organization. In this class, appears the Riverhurst Grain Growers' local, whose secretary, W. D. Locke, under a recent date writes:—"You may think Riverhurst local rather inactive on account of not hearing from us oftener. But we are working away with many faithful members. We have a very comfortable grain growers' hall and storehouse, with a man living right there who tends to the distribution of goods handled by the association.

We are now co-operating with the board of trade to build a ladies' rest room; the grain growers to build the place and the town to supply the most comfortable furnishings. We are writing our district director to address us about June 1, also to organize a Women's Section, and be with us on Grain Growers' Sunday.

Seven Persons U.F.W.A. was also represented when the members of Seven Persons U.F.A. met at S. Samuelson's farm and prepared and seeded 40 acres of wheat, as the U.F.W.A. members were present and served the lunch. Mr. Samuelson had been compelled to go to the hospital to undergo an operation before getting his crop seeded.

Otto Hough, secretary, Stonelaw U.F.A. reports: "Our ladies have organized a U.F.W.A., which, naturally, improves the conditions of our district, and we are planning a 'picnic royal' in the near future to improve our financial condition."

Following is a list of U.F.W.A. locals recently organized:—

Sunnyridge—Miss Larene Smith, Three Hills, secretary.

Colinton—Mrs. Josephine Maier, secretary.

New Norway—Mrs. Joseph Neveu, secretary.

Olds—Mrs. Bands, secretary.

Lake Saskatoon—Mrs. G. C. Boland, secretary.

Sexton Creek local, Mrs. F. Mellaout, secretary, reports: "The program for our next meeting includes a paper for discussion, entitled: What Could and Should Not be Slighted in House Work." Sexton Creek is to be congratulated in giving this important matter their attention.

Excel local is doing splendid work among the boys and girls in their community. A list of 11 members of juniors added to the Excel local was recently received by Central office.—Mrs. Eli Budd, secretary.

Brutus-Bingville U.F.W.A. has recently been organized with a paid-up membership of 12, six other members signing the roll. Miss Edith Garbutt, secretary, reports a successful concert which they arranged, in which for the first time, the children took a prominent part. We hope this enterprising local will continue the good work.

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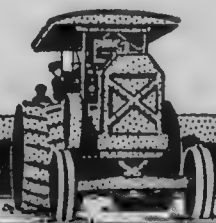
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17335—Here is a very Special Bargain in a House Dress of dark gray print. It has 1 length sleeves, patch pocket and opens at front. This is a grade that has sold for near \$2.00 during the past few years, but a lucky purchase by us makes this Big Value possible. The supply is limited. So order early.

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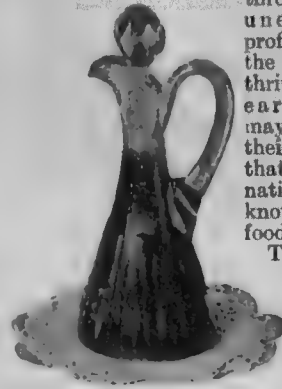
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In writing mention this paper.

## Home-Made Pickles

**T**HERE are no two ways about it, good home-made pickles are away ahead of the average commercial pickle. Pickles, along with everything else, reached such dizzy heights in price during the war that they are still prohibitive in price. Many of the cheaper grades of pickles contain a large amount of preservatives. These are bad for our stomachs. We have no adequate pure food laws in Canada. When the powers to be at Ottawa get through trying to unearth the profiteers, who, by the way, seem to thrive on the unearthing, they may in time turn their attention to that phase of national welfare known as pure food laws.



Mushroom Catnip

When the spices and sugar are added to the vinegar, do not boil too long or the vinegar will lose much of its flavor.

Never use a metal vessel in making pickles. Pickles kept in them for any length of time will become poisonous.

### Pickled Beets

Pickled beets are surely the thing nature intended us to serve with fish, fresh or salt. Nothing else quite takes their place. Beets are little trouble to pickle and keep well. Washing the beets is the worst part of the business. The beets should be young and tender. It is well to begin early in the season to thin the beets. Use the tops for greens and the small beets for pickles.

Beets Sugar Vinegar Spice

In pulling the beets, leave at least one inch of the stock and all the root, to prevent bleeding and preserve the color. Boil until they are tender. Skin and pack in sterilized jars. Allow one cup of brown sugar to each pint of vinegar, and a little whole pickle spice. Boil up well and pour over the beets, seal and store. These may be used in salads during the Winter.

### Rhubarb Relish

This may be made early in the Spring when the supply of pickles has run out. It is very nice and calls for very few ingredients.

1 quart rhubarb cut up 1 teaspoon salt  
1 pint vinegar A little pepper  
1 teaspoon cinnamon 1 qt. onions cut fine  
1/2 teaspoon allspice 1 1/2 lbs. brown sugar  
1/2 teaspoon cloves

Boil all together until fairly thick and bottle.

### Cucumber Mustard Pickles

These pickles are as little trouble to make as any pickle could be and are very good.

Cucumbers 1 cup sugar  
1 cup salt 1 cup mustard  
1 gallon vinegar

Allow one cup salt, one cup sugar and one cup mustard to each gallon of vinegar. Pour boiling water over the cucumbers and let them stand for twenty-four hours. Heat the vinegar. Mix the mustard, sugar and salt with a little cold vinegar. Add to the hot vinegar. Boil up and pour over the cucumbers, which have been drained and packed in jars or crocks.

### Sweet Cucumber Pickles

100 tiny cucumbers Brine  
4 lbs. brown sugar 1 qt. vinegar  
1 oz. mustard seed Cinnamon and cloves

Wash and wipe the cucumbers. Put them in a brine strong enough to float an egg. Leave them for twenty-four hours. Take them from the brine, plunge in cold water, wipe and pack them in glass jars. Add the sugar and mustard seed to the vinegar. If you have whole cloves and stick cinnamon, use one-half ounce of the cinnamon and a few whole cloves. If you have ground spices, use two teaspoons cinnamon and one of cloves, tied in a bit of cheese cloth and boiled in the vinegar. Pour the boiling vinegar over the cucumbers, adjust rubbers and seal. These will keep in jars if they are covered with wax. If you prefer sour pickles,

omit the sugar and add one sliced onion to the hot vinegar.

### Bordeaux Sauce

1 qt. chopped green tomato 1 red pepper  
2 qts. sliced cabbage 1 cup brown sugar  
1 qt. vinegar 1/2 tablespoon mustard seed  
2 tablespoons salt 1 teaspoon cloves  
2 teaspoons cinnamon 1/2 teaspoon allspice  
3 onions cut fine

Chop tomatoes, onions and cabbage fine. Mix together and add the other ingredients. Put the spices in cheese-cloth bags. Boil about one-half hour. Seal. This is excellent with cold meat or chicken.

### Pickled Carrots

Young and tender carrots make the best pickles. If large carrots are used cut them in slices.

Carrots 1 small onion  
1 teaspoon celery seed Some bay leaves

Scrape and wash the carrots and put them into a kettle of boiling water. Cook until tender. Drain and pack in jars, adding the celery seed and bay leaves. Boil some vinegar and pour over the whole. If you have no celery seed or bay leaves, use ground spice tied in a small bag, or whole pickle spice. If you prefer your pickles slightly sweet, add some brown sugar to the vinegar.

### Pickled Onions

Onions Brine Vinegar Spices

Small button onions make the best pickles. Cover them with hot water, and let stand until they are cool enough to handle. Peel them and cover with a brine strong enough to float an egg. Let them stand for twenty-four hours, wash and drain for two or three hours. Place the onions in jars. Cover with boiling hot vinegar in which a few whole spices have been boiled.

### Pickled Beans

Beans Spices Vinegar Sugar

Cook fresh green beans in salted water until tender. Allow one pound of sugar to each quart of vinegar, and some small bags of ground spice. Boil up well and pour over the beans, which have been packed in jars. Seal or cover with wax.

### Sweet Pickled Crab Apples

8 lbs. crab apple 1 tablespoon cinnamon  
1 qt. vinegar Whole cloves  
4 lbs. sugar

Wash the apples and stick a few whole cloves in each. Make a syrup of the sugar and vinegar. Use the cinnamon in cheese-cloth and add to the syrup. Add the apples and simmer until the apples are tender but not broken. Take the apples out and put them in jars. Boil the syrup a little longer and pour over the apples.

This recipe will serve for pears and plums as well.

### Pickled Peaches

Peaches Whole cloves  
3 pts. sugar 2 tablespoons cinnamon  
1 qt. vinegar

Pour boiling water over the peaches, leave for a minute, drain and pour cold water over them. Remove the skins. Make a syrup of the vinegar and sugar.

Tie the cinnamon in a bag and add it to the syrup. Stick some whole cloves in the peaches which have been stoned and halved. Add the peaches to the syrup, and boil until they are tender and transparent. Pack in jars. Boil the syrup a little longer and pour over the peaches.

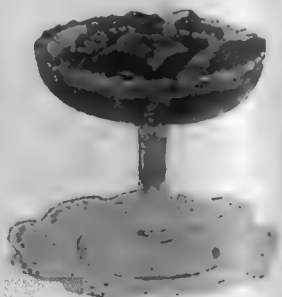
### Spiced Peaches

1 doz. cucumbers (ripe) 1 tablespoon mustard  
1 doz. green tomatoes 1/2 tablespoon black pepper  
1 tablespoon curry powder 1 teaspoon tumeric  
1 doz. large onions 1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper  
3 pts. vinegar

Slice all, sprinkle lightly with salt and let stand over night. Drain, and, if too salty, rinse. Mix the vinegar and spices. Add the vegetables and cook until tender.

### Tomato Mince Meat

Some of our readers may find this helpful in harvest time.





- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 peck green tomatoes | 1 1/2 lb. citron      |
| 1 cup suet            | 2 oranges             |
| 2 lemons              | 1 tablespoon cinnamon |
| 1 nutmeg              | 1 teaspoon allspice   |
| 1 tablespoon cloves   | 1 cup vinegar         |
| 1 lb. raisins         | Salt                  |
| 5 lbs. brown sugar    |                       |
| 1/4 pt. apples        |                       |

Chop tomatoes fine, add a little water and simmer for a short time. Do this three times, draining each time. Put suet, citron and apples through the meat chopper and add to the tomatoes. Put in the juice of the lemons and oranges and the spices and raisins. Add currants if liked.

#### Chili Sauce

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 12 medium sized ripe tomatoes | 2 level teaspoons cloves   |
| 1 pepper (chopped)            | 2 level teaspoons cinnamon |
| 1 onion, finely chopped       | 1 level teaspoon allspice  |
| 2 cups vinegar                | 2 level teaspoons nutmeg   |
| 3 tablespoons sugar           |                            |
| 1 tablespoon salt             |                            |

Peel tomatoes and slice. Put in a preserving kettle with remaining ingredients. Heat gradually to the boiling point, and cook slowly until fairly thick. Put in sterilized bottles.

#### Celery Relish

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 cups chopped cabbage | 1/4 teaspoon cayenne       |
| 2 cups sliced celery   | 1/4 cup grated horseradish |
| 1/2 cup brown sugar    | 1/4 tablespoon pepper      |
| 1/2 tablespoon salt    |                            |

Mix in a crock, cover with vinegar and leave three days before using.—Mrs. O. H.

#### To Pickle Cauliflower

Cauliflower Vinegar Salt Spices  
Separate the flowerets, wash them carefully and soak in brine over night. In the morning drain well, rinse and pack in jars. Heat the vinegar; add whole or mixed spice, if the latter be in bags. While still boiling, pour over the cauliflower. Seal and set aside to ripen.

#### Mushroom Catsup

This is excellent, if one is fortunate enough to get the mushrooms. Peel the mushrooms, and put them in layers in a crock, sprinkling each layer with salt. Let them stand four days. Then mash them fine, and to every quart add two-thirds of a teaspoon of black pepper, and boil this in a stone jar set in boiling water for two hours. Strain without squeezing. Boil up again; then bottle and cool. This is delicious with steak, or a little added to a stew improves the flavor.

#### Tomato and Apple Pickles

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 4 1/2 lbs. green tomatoes | 1 1/2 qts. vinegar |
| 4 1/2 lbs. apples         | 1/2 cup salt       |
| 4 lbs. brown sugar        | Spices             |

Slice tomatoes over night, in the morning drain well. Add the apples quartered and the vinegar, sugar and spices tied in a bag. Cook until tender.

*The Country Cook.*

#### Free Cook Books

Most of the firms manufacturing and dealing in food products in common use have issued cook books explaining the composition of the special product they manufacture and choice recipes for using them. These cook books have been prepared by experts and contain many new recipes and helpful hints. Even the most experienced cook will find them useful. More or less of these food products are used in every home and are steadily becoming more widely used. With the exception of two or three, the prices of which are specially mentioned, all these cook books may be had free for the asking by writing to the addresses given herewith:—

Table Syrup.—Edwardsburg Recipe Book, The Canada Starch Co., Montreal; Mapleine Bulletin, Mason and Hickey, Winnipeg.  
Molasses.—Domolco Recipe Book, W. H. Escott Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.  
Sauces and Relishes.—Casserole Cookery, Geo. Mason and Co., Ltd., London, S.W.6, England.

An important factor in preparing bees for winter is an abundance of wholesome stores put away before cold weather. Clover honey, buckwheat honey and syrup made from refined sugar have been found wholesome for wintering, but dandelion honey and some kinds of honey gathered in the fall have proved unwholesome. Colonies that have less than 30 or 40 pounds of wholesome honey should have the deficiency made up with syrup consisting of two parts of sugar to one of water. This feed should be given rapidly, not later than the middle or end of September, for the greater part of Canada. A 10-pound honey pail with a number of small holes punched in the lid makes a simple and efficient feeder for this purpose. It is placed upside down over the combs and covered with a super.

# PURITY FLOUR

MORE BREAD and BETTER BREAD

*The flour that makes baking a pleasure*



Put something by for a sunny day!

**W**HEN the horizon brightens with an opportunity that may lead to your success and prosperity, do not let it find you unready to take it on.

Through lack of capital, many men have been forced to see their opportunities pass—in many cases all that was required was a very small sum to invest.

A few dollars saved each week or month, deposited to your credit in a savings account at The Bank of Toronto, with the interest it earns, will soon accumulate to a substantial sum. Have it ready when the call comes for your venture.

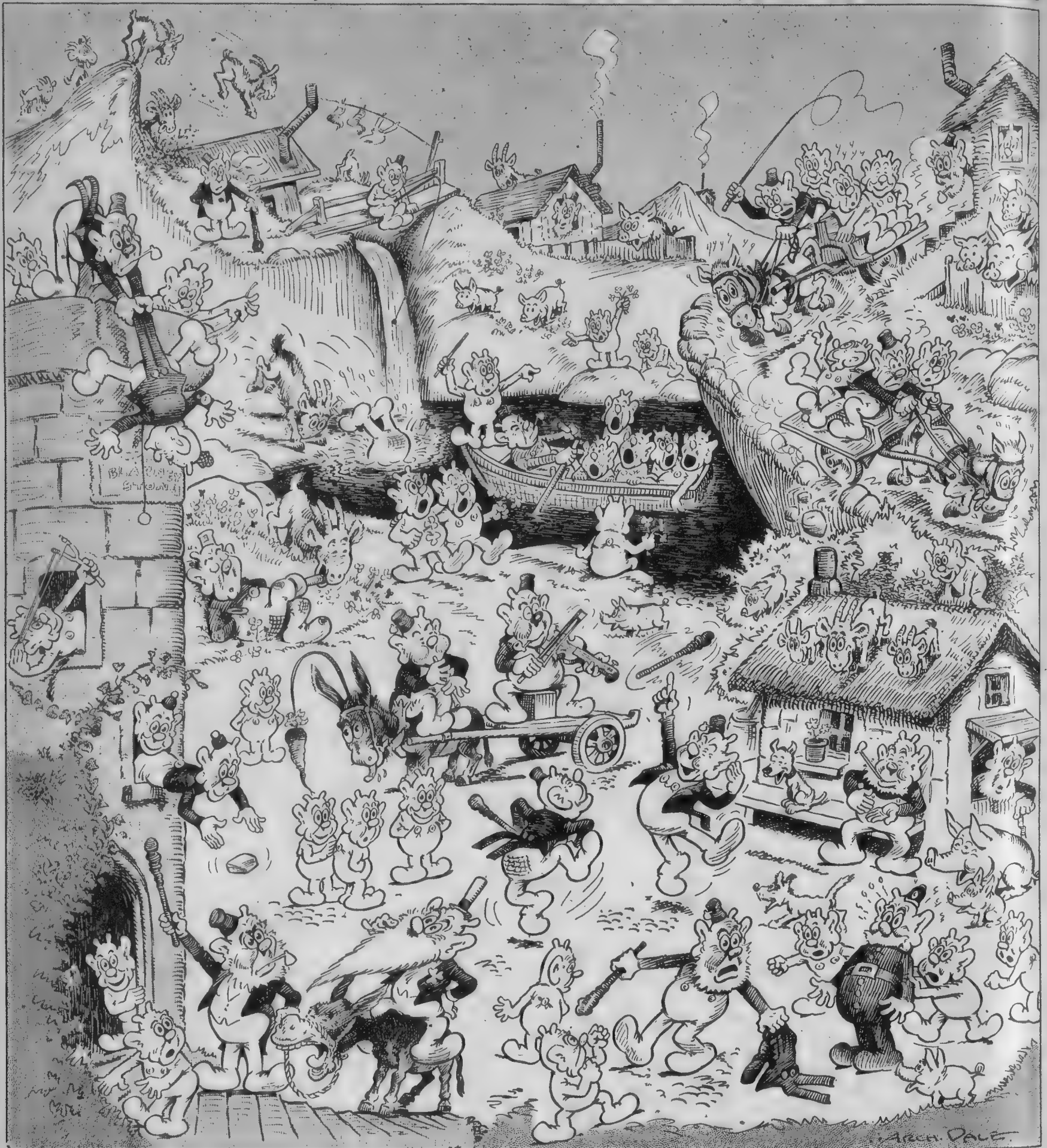
Your savings account is invited.

THOMAS F. HOW, GEN. MANAGER

14

# THE BANK OF TORONTO

## \* THE DOO DADS AMONG THE PADDIES \*



**A**FTER their fine reception in the Land of the Kilties, the Doo Dads proceeded on their wonderful journey around the world. Here they are in the Land of the Paddies. What a fine time they are having. On the left is the famous Blarney Castle. The old guide with the shillalah, is pointing out its wonders to Old Doc Sawbones. There will soon be trouble, for Poly is dropping a stone on the old guide's head. The young rascal will have to make himself scarce, or he will find the shillalah flying about his ears. Have you ever heard of the old custom of kissing the Blarney stone? The Blarney stone is in the wall of Blarney Castle, and everybody who visits those parts kisses it. This is supposed to give them the gift of the blarney. Percy Haw Haw is performing the daring feat. If his coat-tails were to break wouldn't he have a fall? Sleepy Sam is reposing peacefully on a bank of shamrocks, while a goat, which was browsing around, is trying to make a meal off his wooden leg. One of the Paddies had taken a party of the Doo Dads out for a boat ride on Lake Killarney. The romantic scenery has inspired them to sing, "By Killarney's Lakes and Fells," while the boatman keeps time with his oars. And did you

ever hear tell of the famous Irish jaunting car? Some of the Doo Dads went out for a ride in two of them, but they almost wished they hadn't, for the drivers got to racing their nags down a steep slope where the road runs alongside of a ditch. There is great danger that they will all be dumped out into Lake Killarney. For the entertainment of the visitors, two of the Paddies are dancing an Irish jig, while two others are supplying lively music with flute and fiddle. They have just got nicely started, but they will not keep those antics up long until there will be a great crowd of Doo Dads around them. Poor old Flannelfeet, the Cop, is scared almost to death. And no wonder! A quarrelsome old Paddy is trying to pick a quarrel with him. "Just tread on the tail of me cowl," the old fellow is saying, and if the Cop dares to do it it will be a signal for the battle to begin. Two of the young Doo Dads are urging him on. He has been so stern with them that they would like to see him get a good beating. If he is as scared as he looks, however, the old Paddy will not be able to pick a quarrel with him.

These are wonderful times the Doo Dads are having on their big trip. What strange country do you suppose they will visit next?



## One and Thirty Questions

Continued from Page 40

a bit of a wonder, when you consider that it usually does no more than 20 or 25 days per season, or 250 days in all—less than one year's steady work?

24. How is it that 50 or 75 years ago a farmer could not raise 200 bushels wheat as easily as he can 1,000 bushels now, and yet it is doubtful if the farmer is any better off than he was 50 or 75 years ago? Who gets the other 800 bushels?

25. How is it that lumber is called 2x4 and only measures 1½x3½, and one-inch boards only measure a bare three-quarters?

26. How is it that our grain must stand government inspection, whereas we have to buy gasoline in faith?

27. How is it we are docked for all rubbish in our grain, whereas when we buy a keg of nails we get all sorts of rubbish and short ends thrown in?

28. Who is the most patriotic, the man who buys foreign goods, and pays the duty to the government, or the man who buys home-made goods and pays the duty to the manufacturers?

29. Why, after having for years being promised a ten cent. rate on wheat to Fort William, is it now 17 cents?

30. Why is it you can buy many Canadian articles in Great Britain cheaper than here in Canada?

31. Was not Robinson Crusoe on his desert island the only instance of protection carried to a logical conclusion?

If our protectionist friends would answer the foregoing questions instead of wasting their time calling us pro-Germans, Bolsheviks, etc., which no one believes, not even themselves, we might get some useful information.

### How to Make Head Cheese

Clean the head ready for use. Boil head, ears and tongue in salted water until very tender. Then strip the meat from the bones and chop fine. Season well with salt, pepper, sage, sweet marjoram, a little powdered cloves, and one-half cup of vinegar. Mix well together and pack hard in small bowls or pans, placing at intervals small squares or triangles of the tongue about an inch in length. Place a wet plate on top of each mold, and a weight upon this to press the cheese into shape.

Turn out and slice after the third day. If you wish to keep it for some weeks immerse in vinegar, paring away the outside when you use the cheese, if it is found too acrid.

### Making Quality Lard at Home

Let the most careful person in the house make the lard. Take first the leaf lard which you will find in one sheet or roll just as it comes from the animal. Break or cut it in pieces about an inch square, and place in a clean kettle at the back of the stove.

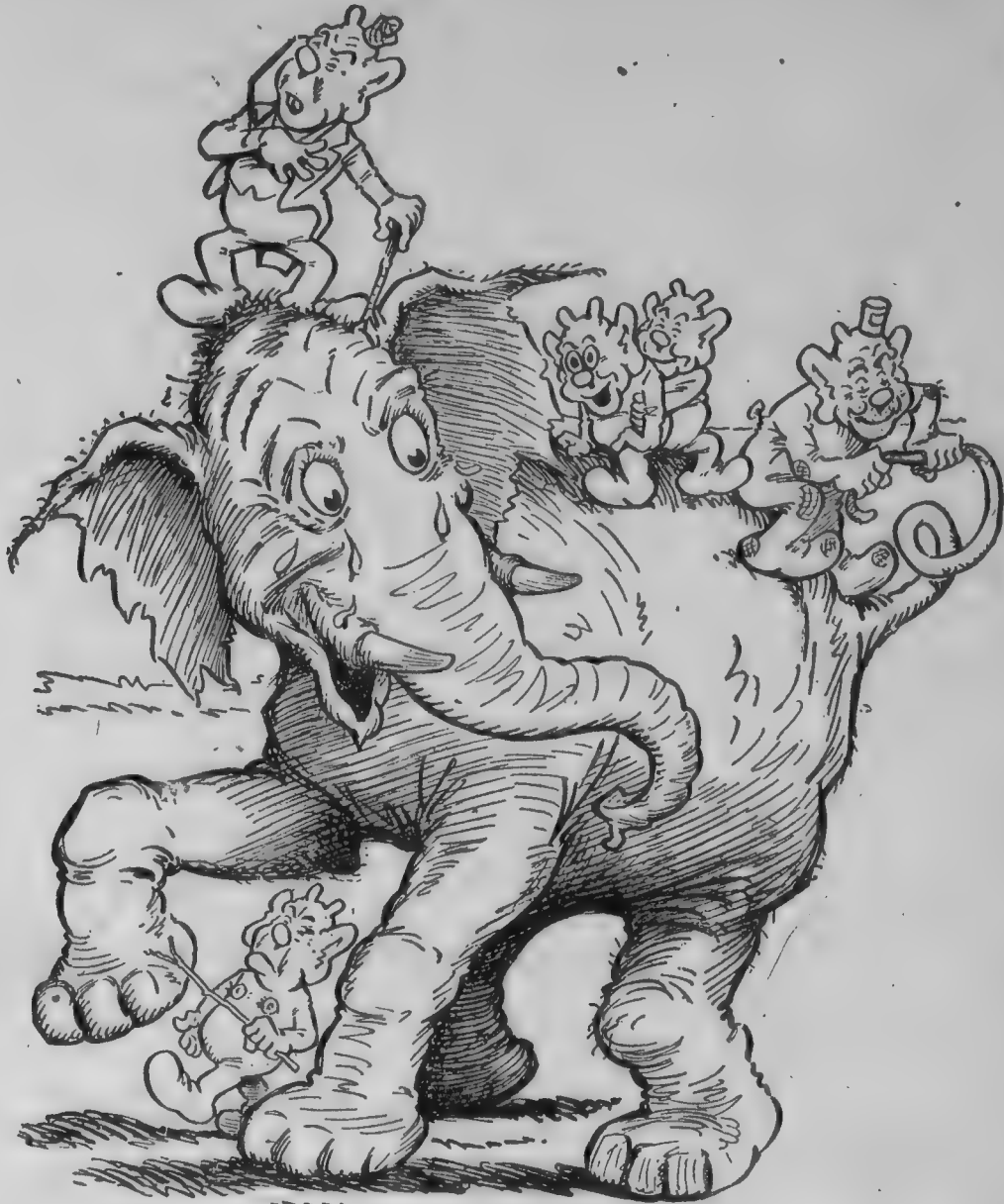
All other perfectly clean fat should be cut in pieces and treated in the same way. As it melts, draw forward over the fire, stirring often. Never cook it fast. If cooked at too high a temperature the lard will be dark and not so sweet in flavor. When done (usually in seven or eight hours) the pieces will sink to the bottom of the kettle.

Remove from the fire, cool sufficiently to handle, strain without squeezing, through a clean cloth in a new tub or stone crock. When perfectly cold, cover with a thin white cloth well sprinkled with salt, put on a tub or crock cover and keep in a cool, dark place. The leaf lard is somewhat finer and, if there is enough to make it worth while, should be made and put away separately. When there is only a little put it all together.

The cracklings, if squeezed, and then strained through a cloth, will yield a considerable amount of fat for immediate use, perfectly good, though a trifle colored. A potato-ricer, or a small fruit press are best for this work, but it can be done with the hands by using a strong cloth.

### Pickling Pigs' Feet

After the feet are well cleaned, boil them in salted water until tender. Pack in stone jars while hot. Pour over them a pickle made of one-half gallon of vinegar, one-half cup of sugar, three dozen whole black peppers, a dozen blades of mace, and a dozen cloves. Boil this one minute and use while hot.—H. B. Thomas, Jr., Edgerton, Alta.



Great Scott! What is afoot now? See what hordes the monster takes. See how dignified Poly is as he marches bravely forward between the fore legs of the huge beast. Look at Simple Sam, and notice with what delight he is twisting the tail of his stately steed. What a jolly time the two little Doo Dads are having. Never before have they had such a ride, for they are mounted on the great elephant that was recently discovered in the Wonderland of Doo. Look how his eyes bulge out, and how he flops his ears—the chances are he has a nasty temper. How noble and dignified Percy Haw Haw looks as he stands erect and unafraid on the head of the great elephant. Ah! Percy Haw Haw is making a speech, and this is what he is saying:—

"Good People All! give heed; for what I am going to say is of much importance. This picture that you see above was cut out of one of the pages of Arch. Dale's great book, 'The Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo.' It is only a part of one Doo Dad picture. There are 95 big pages in the book—9½ inches wide and 12 inches long—and on every page there are Doo Dad pictures. A big picture on one page, and on the opposite page one of those funny interesting Doo Dad stories, with

little Doo Dads in unusual positions all around. This is the one book that everyone will want—Boys, Girls, Grown-ups and Old People.

"There is a limited number ready to be mailed now. You will not want to wait for your book, so make sure of getting it by clipping the coupon at the bottom of this page RIGHT NOW, and sending it in to The Guide by the first mail."

## NOTICE

We hope to be able to supply all of our friends with a copy of Arch. Dale's big 95-page book "The Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo." This unusual book will be sent to any boy, girl or grown-up without the payment of money. Full particulars as to how to obtain a copy will be sent to any person who will fill in the information on the coupon opposite and mail same to The Guide. Copies will be supplied in the order in which applications are received at The Guide office.

Cut the coupon out NOW, before you turn this page, and mail it to The Guide the first time you are in town. You will thus avoid being disappointed.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs—I would like to have a copy of Arch. Dale's 95-page Doo-Dad Book, "The Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo." Without any obligation on my part. Send me full particulars by return of mail.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

Boy or Girl \_\_\_\_\_

Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

## Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED

Old Hens, per lb. 22-24c  
Spring Chickens, 3 1/2 lbs. up  
Highest Market Price  
Old Roosters, any age, per lb. 19-20c  
Ducks, old, per lb. 20c  
Young Ducks Highest Market Price  
Turkeys, per lb. 24-25c  
Geese, per lb. 25c  
Eggs, per doz. 45c

We prepay crates and cases to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed daily. Write for prices. Goods must be in good marketable condition.

**Standard Produce Co.**  
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

By shipping to us you are guaranteed absolute protection.  
**\$3,000** deposited with the Manitoba Government as a bond for your protection.

Licensed and Bonded under the Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba, License No. 1.

We quote only one price, which is guaranteed until Sept. 15.

Hens, good condition 22c  
Hens, 5 lbs. and over 25c  
Roosters, any age 20c  
Spring Chickens 30c  
Young Ducks 25c  
Old Ducks 20c  
Turkeys, good condition 25c  
Geese 20c  
(All prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg)  
No. 1 Dairy Butter 45c  
Eggs, fresh, per doz. 45c

To save time you can make your own crates by getting the information from your station agent to regulations, or drop us a line and let us know how many you have and we will forward you our own crates.

Prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

**Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.**  
91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Live Poultry Wanted

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:—  
Hens, per lb. 22c  
Hens, 5 lbs. and over, per lb. 24c  
Turkeys, per lb. 25c  
Spring Chickens Highest Market Price  
Old Roosters, per lb. 19-20c  
Fresh Eggs, per doz. 45c  
Butter, per lb. 45c  
Young Ducks, per lb. 25c

Prices good until next issue.  
These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

**ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.**  
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Live Poultry Wanted

We would request our customers to ship all their Poultry to us in the near future at any time—any amount they have for sale.

Prices are as follows:—  
Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22-23c  
Spring Chickens, 3 1/2 lbs. up, in good condition, per lb. 24c  
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 20-22c  
Geese, any age, per lb. 25c  
Roosters, any age, per lb. 19-20c  
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 24c  
Eggs, strictly fresh, per doz. 45c

All prices quoted F.O.B. Winnipeg.  
We are supplying crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, express charges prepaid by us. Money orders mailed daily. Prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

**Siskind Tannenbaum Grocery Co.**  
465 PRITCHARD AVE. WINNIPEG

## Sow Fall Rye

Unequalled for Fall Pasture, Early Spring Pasture, and Grain Production.

Secure your seed from  
**The Noble Foundation Ltd.**  
NOBLEFORD, ALTA.

PRICES  
Car lots, in bulk, per bushel \$2.40  
Sacks, per bushel 2.00  
F.O.B. Nobleford

For maximum of service consign your grain to The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

## James Richardson & Sons Limited

Established 1867.

Careful Checking of Grades, Liberal Advances, Prompt Adjustments

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## International Elevator Company Ltd.

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Our organization is at your service. May we assist you in the marketing of your crop?

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Grain Commission Merchants

609-613 Grain Exchange Building

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Very Important Information to the Farmers of Western Canada—From McBean Bros.

Under the new Government regulations the initial payment price on wheat for this season is fixed at \$2.15, but this is not the final price and by shipping your grain to us you will be sure of having your interests properly looked after. Load your own grain whenever possible but if you have to put it through an elevator order it shipped to McBean Bros. According to the Grain Act (Section 160) elevator operators are obliged to do this for you. Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye can also be handled by us to the best possible advantage, and we feel that you will be wise in shipping all your coarse grain to us and allowing us to use our judgment as regards the selling. We think we have the coarse grain situation well in hand as to the future trend of the market.

McBEAN BROS.

162-170 Grain Exchange WINNIPEG



That Excellent Flavor  
Is Due To—

**Windsor Dairy Salt**  
Made in Canada

THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

## OVER 100% Advance

has taken place on all kinds of Cattle HIDES, Kipskins and Calfskins since last April. We advise all killers of cattle to ship us their

### BEEF HIDES

as quickly as possible as prices may go lower later. Ship all hides within 100 miles from Winnipeg by express in bags; longer distances by freight.

### HORSE HIDES

are also double their previous value. Salt your hides well. We also buy wool sheep pelts. We always use our shipper right.

**Northwest Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.**

278 RUPERT AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

OWING to the decision of the Dominion Government to control the marketing of our western wheat this year, the Grain Grower needs, more than ever the services of a competent and reliable commission firm to act as his agent. Ship cars to Port William and Port Arthur as usual; forward shipping bills to us, and receive immediate advances on them, and we will attend to the business otherwise. References: Union Bank of Canada and branches.

## Thompson, Sons & Co.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
701-703 Grain Exchange - WINNIPEG

## The Port Arthur Elevator Co. Limited

Operating the Largest Terminal Grain Elevator in the World.

For Prompt and Reliable Service Ship Your Grain in Care of

Port Arthur Elevator Company Ltd.  
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Will last a lifetime  
Cost not more than  
Round Cedar

Ask for prices in car lots, delivered, or in smaller lots, f.o.b. Calgary.

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THE Dixie "Ace" Tractor has so many exclusive features that its superiority is unquestioned. It is the "Ace of Aces,"—acknowledged by everyone as setting an entirely new standard in tractor design and construction. The Dixie "Ace" leads, others follow. You do not buy a tractor everyday—you cannot afford to do anything until you learn all about the Dixie "Ace." A better Tractor at a better price!



Send for Free Tractor Book To-day.

**GILSON Mfg. Co. Ltd.**  
252 ELGIN AVENUE,  
WINNIPEG, MAN. 87

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, August 29, 1919.

**OATS**—There was a gradual decline in prices this week until today, when a little reaction occurred. The markets have not shown any special feature but have been very dull. The movement is extremely light and buyers of cash oats have been obliged to increase premiums considerably to secure any stocks. American markets have been influenced by the agitation about high prices, and by sales of government military supplies.

**BARLEY**—The local market has been very quiet. The new crop has not begun to move freely and the old stocks are practically all cleaned up. Prices here and across the border have declined several cents.

**FLAX**—Future prices have declined sharply, showing a difference for the week of 43 cents. Cash buyers have also lowered their prices, and 1 N.W. is now quoted 70 cents below the price of a week ago.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

	25	26	27	28	29	30	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Oct. 85	85	84	84	83	84	83	85	82
Dec. 81	81	81	81	79	80	79	81	79
Barley—								
Oct. 129	129	128	126	127	127	127	129	124
Dec. 123	123	122	121	119	121	120	124	124
Flax—								
Oct. 525	519	490	489	497	503	537	407	407
Dec. 498	490	460	466	475	479	517	395	395

## INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Elev.	Grain	Rec'd dur- ing week	Ship'd dur- ing week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	1,637	4,025	898
	Oats	1,967	18,192	50,018
	Barley	1,358	4,385	12,270
	Flax	424	104	104
	Rye	1,283	1,083	235
Moose Jaw	Wheat	2,053	9,302	9,302
	Oats	1,774	11,753	62,356
	Barley	614	6,114	6,114
	Flax	244	1,238	371
	Rye	3	3	3
Saskatoon	Wheat	102	2,913	2,913
	Oats	5,052	23,504	59,560
	Barley	1,542	664	2,649
	Flax			

## THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, August 28.

**OATS**—Steady, with No. 3 whites, old, 1 to 3c. over September, and new September price to 14c. under; demand fair. No. 3 white closed at 66½ to 68½c.; No. 4 white oats at 62½ to 66½c.

**RYE**—Steady; No. 2 mainly 1c. under October, choice at even future price. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.40 to \$1.40½.

**BARLEY**—Demand slow, except for heavy old barley; prices 1 to 3c. lower. Prices closed at \$1.04 to \$1.07.

**FLAXSEED**—Easy with fair demand; No. 1 spot and to arrive Duluth September price to 2c. over. No. 1 closed at \$5.17 to \$5.19, on spot and to arrive.

## INITIAL WHEAT PRICE

The cash payment paid the producer from August 16, 1919, until July 31, 1920, or such later date as may be ordered by the Canadian Wheat Board, is as follows:—

No. 1 hard	\$2.15
No. 1 Manitoba northern	2.15
No. 2 Manitoba northern	2.12
No. 3 Manitoba northern	2.08
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	2.15
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	2.12
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	2.08
Special No. 4	2.02
Special No. 5	1.91
Special No. 6	1.81
Rejected No. 1 Northern	2.04
Rejected No. 2 Northern	2.01
Rejected No. 3 Northern	1.96
Smutty No. 1 Northern	2.06
Smutty No. 2 Northern	2.03
Smutty No. 3 Northern	1.99

These cash payments are basis in store public terminals at Port William and Port Arthur.

## MINIMUM STREET PRICES

The cash payment to be paid for street wheat has been ordered by the Canadian Wheat Board to be the price at terminals after deducting:—

- The proper freight charges.
- The sum not to exceed on

Nos. 1 and 2 Northern	5 cents
No. 3 Northern	6 cents
Nos. 1 and 2 Alberta Red Winter	5 cents
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	6 cents
Special No. 4	8 cents
Special No. 5	8 cents
Special No. 6	8 cents

plus whatever fraction of a cent per bushel may arise when deducting the freight rate per bushel from the cash payment as determined, per bushel.

## THE FLAX MARKET

Flax occupies a unique place in the grain trade at present. With stocks so low as to be almost at the vanishing point, and old stocks correspondingly depleted; receipts so small as to be almost nil; the prospects of replenishing the stocks of

flax unfavorable, as Argentine stocks must also supply Europe, where conditions as to supplies are even more unfavorable than our own; in a recent week, 1,686,000 bushels of flax were shipped from Argentina, but of this amount the United States received only 260,000 bushels, while 715,000 bushels went to England, and 846,000 bushels to the continent; production in this country and in Canada much below earlier estimates; prominent crushers, who are familiar with the situation, estimate the United States production at less than 8,000,000 bushels, and the Canadian crop at less than 4,000,000 bushels.

Prices, several weeks ago, reached unprecedented heights, and have since held that position steadily, with little fluctuation, with an inactive market and circumstances as named above; then, suddenly, and without warning, on Monday, prices at the United States primaries broke, and according to Winnipeg advices, in that market also, although quotations from the latter market showed no change on the day referred to. The loss amounted to 50 cents or more. The break was ascribed to heavy hedging orders, cash flax weakening with the futures.

Duluth ascribed the decline to the execution of selling orders from the country and the lack of crusher support. Selling from the country to arrive, and expectations of an early movement from South Dakota were bearish features. Crushers came in on the low spots and the market firmed moderately.

Some flax is being threshed in early sections, and the crop generally is reaching maturity safely, but grasshopper damage and drought reduced the crop materially. The same conditions apply to Canadian flax. Flax is being seeded in Argentine under favorable conditions with indications of an increased acreage, and sales are being made against this crop for February, 1920.—Market Record, Minneapolis.

## BRAN AND SHORTS

Bran and shorts per ton, in sacks, carload lots at Manitoba milling centres, Winnipeg and west:—

	Winnipeg
Portage la Prairie	40.00
Brandon	40.00
Moose Jaw	40.00
Medicine Hat	40.00
Calgary	40.00
B.C. Points	45.00

## Shorts

	Winnipeg
Portage la Prairie	50.00
Brandon	50.00
Moose Jaw	50.00
Medicine Hat	50.00
Calgary	50.00
B.C. Points	55.00

Small quantities at mill door, \$1.00 per ton additional.

## Hay

	Wholesale prices to producers:—
	Native hay, f.o.b. Winnipeg:
No. 1 Timothy	\$28.00
No. 2 Timothy	26.00
No. 1 red top	24.00
No. 2 red top	22.00
No. 1 upland	22.00

## The Livestock Market

### WINNIPEG

August 29, 1919.

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending, August 28, 1919, as follows: Cattle, 10,859; calves, 579; hogs, 894; sheep, 456.

The cattle market, during the past week, has been very slow and draggy, and today is easily quotable at 50 cents lower than last week on good stuff, and on off-grade stuff is one dollar off in spots. Heavy runs of cattle are expected from now on and the general opinion of traders is that there will not be any improvement in prices, some in fact look for still lower prices within the next two weeks. Choice 1,100 to 1,200 butcher steers are worth from 11½ to 12 cents, with fair to good butchers at from 10½ to 11½ cents. Heavy feeder steers have suffered the least of any class in decline in prices and are changing hands at from 9½ to 10½ cents. Thin cows are in poor demand and very hard to dispose of. Canners are worth around 4½ to 5 cents.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, August 25 to August 30 inclusive

Date	When Feed	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX			RYE	
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rel.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Aug. 25	...	89	88	88	87	85	136	132	124	124	600	550	485	145
26	...	89	88	88	87	85	136	132	124	124	600	558	479	145
27	...	90	88	88	87	84	135	131	123	123	520	452	442	142
28	167	88	87	87	86	83	133	128	121	121	540	515	459	138
29	167	90	88	88	87	84	134	130	123	123	530	505	472	141
30	167	89	88	88	87	84	134	130	123	123	530	505	478	140
Week ago	...	89	88	88	87	85	136	131	124	124	600	575	497	148
Year ago	186	85	80	79	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

# Remington UMC

## Every Shot Counts

So shoot 'em straight—and quick—and often! How? With a Remington UMC Pump Gun, of course—you get 6 shots—just slide the wooden fore-end forward and back—smooth, easy and lightning-fast. Bottom ejection, solid metal breech, hammerless and safe.

## "Nitro Club" and "Arrow"—Wetproof Shells

Yes—really Wetproof—stand an all day soaking without a sign. Try these steel-lined speed shells, with their splendid pattern and you'll remember their performance long after their extra price is forgotten. Quality is worth paying for.

See your Remington UMC Dealer—at the sign of the Red Ball—he's wise to shooting lore.

Remington U.M.C. of Canada Limited WINDSOR, - ONT.

REMINGTON UMC

The hog run has been very light, and with lower quotations on southern and eastern markets selects today went to 19½ cents, with 19-cent hogs predicted next week.

The sheep and lamb market has also been unsettled, and has a weak undertone, and if receipts get heavier prices are almost sure to suffer.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

## Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	\$11.00 to \$12.00
Choice heavy steers	10.00 to 11.00
Medium to good steers	9.00 to 10.00
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to 9.00
Common to fair steers	6.00 to 8.00
Choice fat heifers	8.00 to 9.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.50
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.00
Fat lambs	12.00 to 13.00
Sheep	7.00 to 10.00
Veal calves	8.00 to 11.00

## Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$8.50 to \$9.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.00
Best milkers and springers	\$5.00 to \$10.00
Fair milkers and springers	5.00 to 7.50

## Hogs

Selects fed and watered	\$10.50
Lights	17.00 to 18.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	16.50
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	15.00
Medium sows	15.00
Heavy sows	14.00
Stags	7.50 to 12.00
Boars	3.00 to 7.00

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Minn., August 29.—Estimated livestock receipts at the Union Stock Yards today: Cattle, 2,200; calves, 800; hogs, 2,800; sheep, 1,000; cars, 154. Beef steers—Range of prices, \$6.00 to \$11.00. Bulk of sales, \$10.00 to \$11.00. Butcher cows (heifers)—Range of prices, \$7.00 to \$9.25. Bulk of sales, \$7.00 to \$9.00. Canners (cutters)—Range of prices, \$5.25 to \$6.50. Bulk of sales, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Veal calves—Range of prices, \$8.50 to \$17.50. Bulk of sales, \$10.50 to \$17.50. Hogs—Range of prices, \$16.00 to \$18.50. Bulk of sales, \$16.50 to \$17.25. Stags and boars—Range of prices, \$10.00 to \$10.50. Bulk of sales, \$10.00 to \$10.50. Sheep and lambs—Range of prices, \$7.00 to \$13.00. Bulk of sales, \$8.00 to \$12.50. Ewes—Range of prices, \$1.50 to \$6.00. Bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, August 29.—Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market slow to 50c. lower; butchers, \$17.50 to \$18.50; packers, \$15.50 to \$16.50; lights, \$17.50 to \$18.50; pigs, \$16.00 to \$18.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market, slow and lower; heaves \$9.75 to \$13.00; butchers' stock, \$6.75 to \$12.00; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$9.25; stockers and feeders, \$6.50 to \$13.00; cows, \$6.50 to \$13.00; calves, \$19.50 to \$20.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market, 50c. lower; wool lambs, \$8.00 to \$12.00; ewes, \$2.75 to \$14.50.

## WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKET

### New Vegetables

In ten-bushel lots, per bus.	\$1.20
New turnips, per lb.	.03
New carrots, per lb.	.06
New beets, per lb.	.04
Washington onions, per lb.	.06
New cabbage, per lb.	.03
Rhubarb, per lb.	.02
B.C. Celery	.10
Manitoba celery, per doz.	.90
Ontario tomatoes, per basket	1.50
Cauliflowers, per doz.	2.25

### Butter

Creamery bricks, jobbers	
to retailers, per lb.	.56
Dairy to country shippers, per lb.	.40

### Eggs

Jobbers to retailers:—	
Cartons	.55
Loose	.48

## Manitoba Wins Cup



Grand Challenge

Manitoba has again won the highest score on creamery butter at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, the Silver Cup for best butter on exhibition going to J. R. Nesbitt, of the Shoal Lake Creamery. This is in competition with the best that the various provinces can produce. This is the second year in succession that Manitoba has won this honor, the cup last year going to Russell Creamery. Only three Manitoba creameries exhibited at Toronto this year, the other two being the Crescent Creamery Co., Winnipeg, and the Crescent Creamery Co., Brandon. Both of these also got a place among the winners.



## HORSES

**A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO** horses infected with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

**FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PERCHERON AND** Belgian mares in foal, also Percheron and Belgian stallions. Terms can be arranged for responsible parties. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 254 Belvidere St., Winnipeg. 19f

**LOST—BAY HORSE WITH HALTER.** C. F. ON left hindquarter, white stripe on face, wire cut on hind legs. Reward. Anton Bishoff, Daetah, Man. 36-2

**FOR SALE—ONE PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE** stallion of Ontario stock, Acme's Choice, or trade for pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. What offers? Wilmet Roach, Douglaston, Sask. 35-4

**SALE OR TRADE—PURE-BRED REGISTERED** Percheron stallion, nine years old, weight 1,750 lbs. For further information enquire F. M. Warren, & Son, Warner, Alberta. 36-3

## SWINE

**FOR SALE—FIVE-MONTHS-OLD REGISTERED** Berkshires, choicely bred, good individuals, 35 cents per pound for tops; they run at 30 cents per pound, crated, f.o.b. Medicine Hat. Johnstone & Son, Woolchester, Alta. 35-4

**SELLING—EXTRA FINE DUROC-JERSEY** boars and sows from prize-winning stock. April farrow. Weigh upwards of 100 lbs. each. M. J. Howes & Sons, Mellow Farm, Millet, Alberta. 36-2

**BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER** the top. Champion and imported stock. Not all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 13-1f

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** April pigs of extra good breeding, either sex, \$20 and \$25 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 35-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR,** 15 months, weight about 300; price \$45. G. Brown, Dallas, Man. 35-2

**SELLING—O. I. C. REGISTERED PIGS, THREE** months old, both sexes, \$20. F. M. Warren & Son, Warner, Alberta. 36-3

**FOR SALE—SIX GROWTHY YORKSHIRE** boars, April farrow; \$30 each, including pedigree. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 35-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY** pigs, either sex, different ages. Wm. Kuhn Paynton, Sask. 35-4

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE** swine, both sexes, at reasonable prices. J. H. George, Threehills, Alta. 3-4

## STOCK—Miscellaneous

**ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3** extra good bulls, one-year-old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, proprietor. 15tf

**WILLOWVALE FARM, OXFORD SHEEP AND** Yorkshire hogs. Offering big, strong type ram lambs. Two very choice Yorkshire boars of right type and quality. Geo. R. Ball & Sons, RR No. 2, Strathcona, Alta. 34-4

**JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREED-** er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. 19tf

**FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE** boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 17tf

## DOGS

**FOR SALE—TWO FULL-GROWN LITTERS,** 16 months old, ready to catch this fall, three-quarter greyhound and one-quarter Russian. Trained for hunting with horseback or enclosed in a box. Send \$75 with order and secure your catch dog now. Prices will advance as the season arrives. Ralph Stueck, Macrorie, Sask. 35-2

**FOR SALE—FASTEST RACING GREYHOUNDS,** also Russian Wolfhounds; first prize at Regina Dog Show, 1919. These Greyhounds hold Saskatchewan record for coyote killing. Stamp for reply. Pheasant Valley Kennels, Abernethy, Sask. 36-4

**PEDIGREE SCOTCH COLLIE FARM—BRED** pups; parents excellent heelers, intelligent and obedient; either sex, \$12. Pedigree and photo of dog heeling cows furnished. Orders held for future delivery. W. A. Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 36-2

**FOR SALE—RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND—AGE** three years; color, white; weight, 103 lbs; height, 34 inches. Good speed and killer. Also four hound pups. Price, \$70. E. Witte, Lashburn, Sask. 36-2

**PURE-BRED RUSSIAN PUPS, MALES, \$25;** females, \$15; \$35 pair. Cross-bred, part Stag and Grey, \$10 each. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 36-2

**FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPS, RUSSIAN,** wolfhound and staghound cross parents, guaranteed killers, eight weeks old, for \$25 a pair. Apply Box 31, Birtle, Man. 35-2

**SELLING—COLLIES, GUARANTEED HEEL-** ers; buyers run no risk; \$10 each. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, Maple Creek, Sask. 35-4

**FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPS, FOUR** months old. Parents fast and sure killers; \$12 pair. R. C. Tissard, Chauvin, Alta. 36-2

**SELLING—THREE FARM COLLIE FEMALE** pups, born heelers, \$5.00 each. John Prentice, Chamberlain, Sask. 36-2

**FOR SALE STAGHOUND PUPS, \$15 A PAIR.** M. Gaets, Lenore, Lake Saskatchewan. 36-2

## POULTRY

**PEKIN DRAKES, TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$4.00** each. S. C. White Leghorns, Cockerels from my heavy layers, \$2.50; two for \$5.00. September only. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 36-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE ROOSTERS \$2.00 AND** \$3.00 each. From particularly good laying hens. First incubator hatched April 3rd. Ask for egg record and particulars of matings. John McChane, Borden, Sask. 36-2

**SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS,** toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Annie Davidson, Minnedosa, Man., Box 417. 35-2

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Seven Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## SEED GRAIN

**SELLING—FALL RYE, ABOUT 1,000 BUSHELS,** \$1.70 bushel. Prefer sell one lot, good clean grain. Sample on request. W. McClaughry, Souris, Man. 35-2

**FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS OF BEST QUALITY** fall rye, extra clean. For further particulars apply Thos. McClay, Box 50, Belmont, Man. 35-2

## FARM LANDS

**142-ACRE SUNNYMEAD FARM, \$5,500, WITH** eight cows, three horses, three heifers, hogs; reaper, mower, sulky plow, sulky cultivator, harrows, gasoline engine, wood-sawing outfit, horse-corn planter, fanning mill, complete list, machinery, tools, wagons, harness, crops on farm, etc., included by owner to retire now. Two miles R.R. station and near large city; lovely lake on farm. 50 acres warm, loamy tillage, 20-cow, wire-fenced, spring-watered pasture, woodlot, estimated 60,000 feet timber, choice fruit. Good maple-shaded 10-room house, barns, silo, poultry, hog house. \$5,500 takes everything, part cash. Details, page 40, Catalog Bargains, 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis. 35-2

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR** sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 35-2

**BRITISH COLUMBIA—WE HAVE AN UP-TO-** date list of fruit farms in the Okanagan; dairy farms, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in the Fraser Valley and Cariboo. Write for full particulars. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Offices also at Chilliwack, Cloverdale. 21tf

**PARTLY-EQUIPPED FULL-SECTION; 30 CLYDE** mares and horses; 50 head cattle to be let on shares to substantial party. Exceptional references required. W. Taylor, Rancher, Killam, Alberta. 35-2

**FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, SIX MILES** south-east of Isabella; 240 acres under cultivation; good buildings, well fenced. For terms apply to W. J. Hill, Isabella, Man. 36-2

**FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN** the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write, S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 31-8

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR** cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 26-4

**I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE** farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 33-8

## FRUIT

**BLACKBERRIES—EVERGREEN BLACKBER-** ries—\$3.50 per crate, 16 pounds net. Guaranteed to arrive in prime condition after five days on the train. Italian prunes—excellent quality, \$1.00 per crate of 19 pounds net. Don't meet the winter without these fancy fruits. Packed behind long commercial experience and in accord with Dominion Standard. Cash with order. Order now. Quality Fruit Farm, Chilliwack, B.C. 34-3

## CATTLE

**J. BOUSFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.,** offer 100 choice Shorthorn females bred to Duke of Saskatoon by Gainford Marquis. The two imported bulls, Scottish Leader and Royal Gift and Royal Lavender, by Archer's Hope. Also choice young bulls. 35-2

**FOR SALE—THE HOLSTEIN BULL, SIR** Ormsby Keyes, 35954, age 14 months; sire, Admiral Ormsby Keyes 22622; dam, Annie Canary Pietertje 31526. First in his class and grand champion, Virden Summer Fair. Apply Alexander Craig, Virden, Man. 35-2

**WANTED—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL,** number of pure bred Hereford heifers or young cows in calf. Would consider wintering bunch of pure-bred Herefords on shares. A. Rolufs, Handsworth, Sask. 35-2

**WANTED—75 HEAD TWO-YEAR-OLD HOL-** stein heifers, bred to freshen March or April, must be from clean herds. State price and full particulars first letter. Robert Yorston, Alexandria, Caribou, B.C. 35-2

**HOLSTEINS—PURE-BRED BULL, THREE** years old, one bull calf. Also pure-bred and grade cows and heifers for sale. H. Wallace, Glen Ewen, Sask. 36-3

**FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN** bulls, both prize winners, DeKor strain. One calved Nov. 26, 1918, one calved Nov. 29, 1918. \$160 each. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 36-2

**SELLING—20 HEAD HOLSTEIN 'OWS AND** heifers, grades and pure-breds, freshest August first to Nov.; also two-yearling bulls. D. H. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 35-1f

**SHORTHORN BULLS FROM 6 TO 14 MONTHS** old. Choice breeding. Harry Wood, Baldr, Man. 36-2

**FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULL, FOUR YEARS** old. Alex. L. Duncanson, prop., Alcoa Stock Farm, Rossburn, Man. 36-3

**WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE** Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 49tf

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-** ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 49tf

## HONEY

**HONEY FOR SALE—FROM THE APIARY OF** McLeod & McPherson. 25c per lb. Rayleigh Mount, British Columbia. 36-4

**PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY, FINE SAMPLE.** The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 34-6

**PURE CLOVER HONEY—25c. WILBER** Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 36-4

## HAY AND FEED

**WANTED—FIFTY CARS HAY AND GREEN** feed. Coleman Flour and Feed, Coleman, Alta. 35-3

**SELLING—FOUR CARS WELL CURED WEST-** ern Rye hay. What offers? Gordon Herbert, Ninette, Man. 35-2

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER—WRITE** today for our "Mill direct to user" prices before ordering elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Shipped anywhere. Davies Construction Company, Vancouver, B.C. 33-6

**CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE** for prices, delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 36-2

## MR. BROWN SELLS COLLIES

Mr. E. Brown, of Minto, Man., like hundreds of other Guide readers, not only believes in advertising, but has proven that it pays.

He Ran This Ad.:

**FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS, FROM HEEL-** ing stock, \$5.00 each. Erastus Brown, Minto, Man.

Times and Cost:—

Two times, 13 words, at 7c, \$1.82.

This is what he said on June 20, 1919:—

"I advertised some Collie pups in The Guide some time ago and the results were the best. I had eight pups for sale and got about 70 letters wanting puppies."

He is Not the Only One

R. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man., advertising Wolf-hounds, wrote us April 5, 1919, saying: "I have had great success with one ad., will try another."

Geo. Clark, Waskada, Man., advertising Scotch Collies, wrote March 28, 1919, saying: "I wish to thank you for good results I have had from ad. in your paper."

A. H. Aitken, Abernethy, Sask., advertising Russian Grey Hounds, writes February 12, 1919, saying: "I have hundreds of letters to answer, thanks to your advertising."

There Are Good Reasons Why The Guide Produces Results

First—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada. Secondly—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising. Thirdly—The Guide has the largest farm journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

If We Can Do It For Them We Can Do It For You

The rate is economical—Seven Cents a word, payable in advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## SHEEP

**SELLING—200 FOUR-YEAR-OLD GOOD** breeding ewes, grade Ramboulllets, \$13 head, f.o.b. Brooks. Sheared 9 pounds this year and lambed 110 per cent.; delivery about October 1st. Glen View Ranch, Hutton, Alberta. 35-3

**SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES** and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better investment than sheep. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 35-3

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—1 AM** offering for sale 20 rams, mostly two-year-olds, and a bunch of ram lambs. W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man. 36-3

**SELLING—CHOICE EWES AND LAMBS, ONE** to four-year-old ewes, Oxford and Shropshire rams. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 32-6

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED OXFORD RAMS,** one two-year-old, 3 lambs, several grades. W. A. Wilton, Roland, Manitoba. 34-4

**SELLING—ONE REGISTERED OXFORD RAM,** five years old, John Prentice, Chamberlain, Sask. 36-2

**FOR SALE—GRADE OXFORD DOWN EWE** lambs. Alfred Stroud, Box 607, Deloraine, 36-5

## FARM MACHINERY

**SELLING—FIRST-CLASS PLOWING AND** Threshing Outfit, Hart-Parr 30x60 h.p. gasoline engine. Also small gasoline plowing outfit, practically new. Also an independent automatic lift four-bottom plow. All a snap. For particulars apply to G. H. and E. K. Potts, Loreburn, Sask. 36-3

**ONE 30-60 TITAN OIL TRACTOR EIGHT-** furrow gang plows, with stubble and breaker bottoms and extra shares; one 32-54 Steel Case separator; one 400-gallon steel tank. All in the very best working condition. A snap for \$3,400. Apply to Wm. G. Kreecy, Kipling, Sask. 35-4

**SELLING—12-25 CASE TRACTOR FOUR BOT-** tom 14-inch Individual Lift (Satley) Plow. Plowed about 300 acres. Perfect condition. Will sell separately. R. T. Bullis, Emerson, Man. 36-2

**SELLING—SPLENDID THRESHING OUTFIT** 24-40 New Racine Separator, 10-20 Mogul Tractor. All in good shape. Can be seen running. \$1,350. Will consider some trade. Robt. Shewan, Landes, Man. 36-2

**SELLING—COMBINATION THRESHING OUT-** fit, new Racine separator 20 x 32; 10-H.P. Mogul Kerosene I. H. C. engine. A1 shape. Sold farm. Snap \$500. Gordon Herbert, Ninette, Man. 35-2

**WANTED—ONE 40-H.P. TWIN CITY GAS** tractor, second-hand, for municipal road work. Must be in good running order and reasonable in price. Dah Hoy, Hazelbank, Sask. 35-2

**SELLING—HART-PARR 30-60; 37-60 SEPAR-** ator; eight frame Cockshutt plows, both bottoms; look car; oil tank. Thornton & Minton, Dollard, Sask. 35-2

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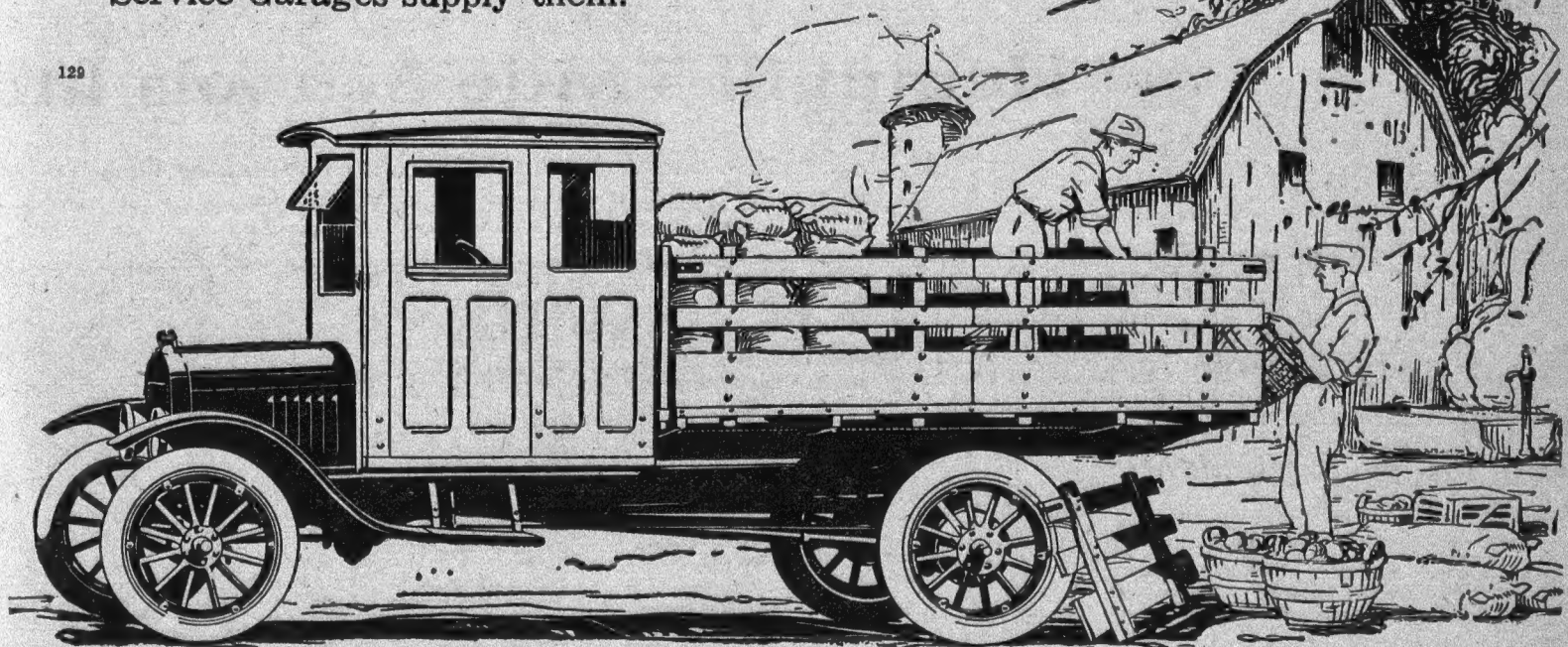
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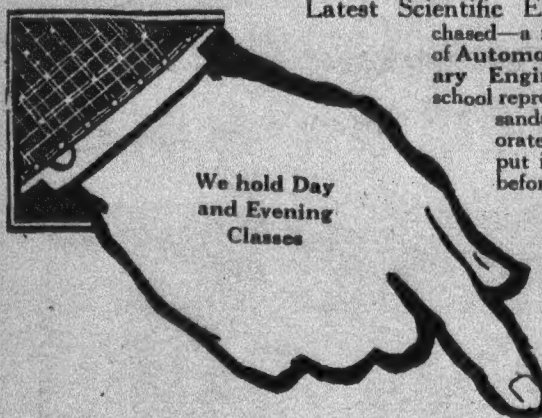
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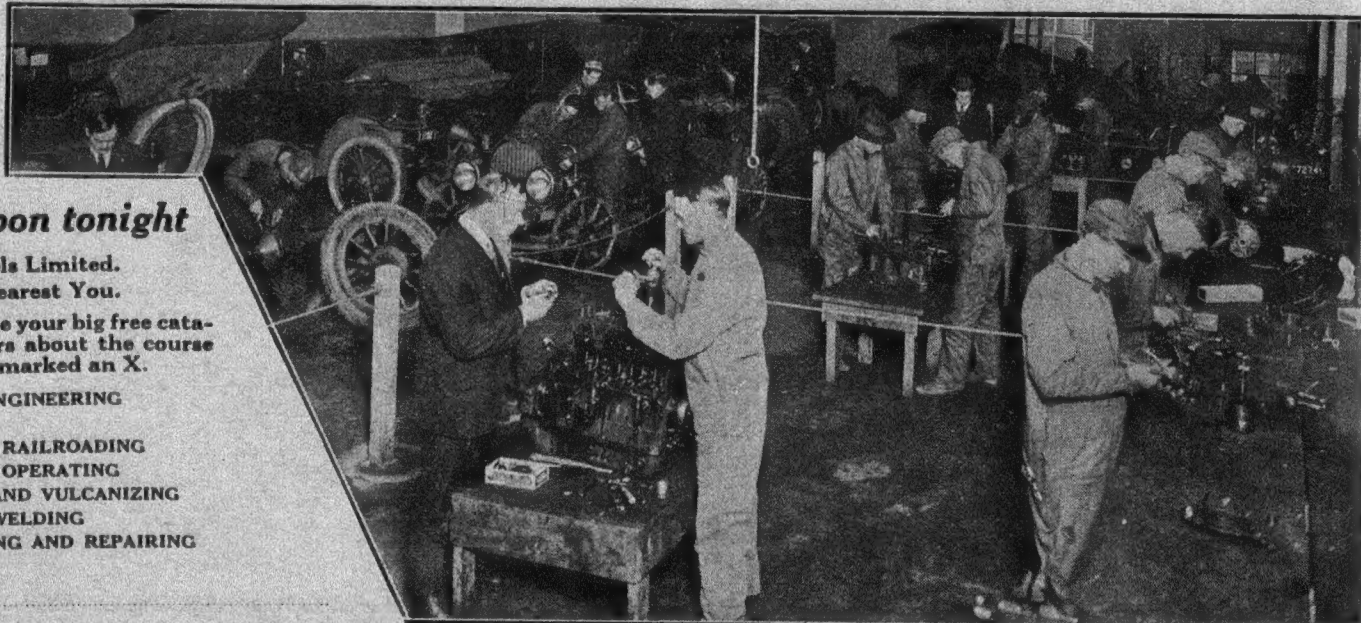
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